The Sustainable Development Goals Extended Report 2023

2 ZERO HUNGER

Note: This unedited 'Extended Report' includes all indicator storyline contents as provided by the SDG indicator custodian agencies as of 30 April 2023. For instances where the custodian agency has not submitted a storyline for an indicator, please see the custodian agency focal point information for further information. The 'Extended Report' aims to provide the public with additional information regarding the SDG indicators and is compiled by the Statistics Division (UNSD) of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

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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

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

The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated an already deteriorating food security situation, with about 150 million more people facing hunger in 2021 than in 2019. In addition, nearly 1 in 3 (2.3 billion people) were moderately or severely food insecure in 2021. This represents an increase of almost 350 million people since the beginning of the pandemic. The most worrisome increases were seen in sub-Saharan Africa, followed by Central and Southern Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. The crisis in Ukraine is yet another threat to food security. Ukraine and the Russian Federation are large producers and exporters of key food commodities, fertilizer, minerals, and energy. Joint, coordinated activities and policy solutions are urgently needed to avert food shortages for the world's poorest people and to reduce the impact of the conflict, as well as lingering consequences of the pandemic, on global food insecurity.

Custodian agency(ies): FAO

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

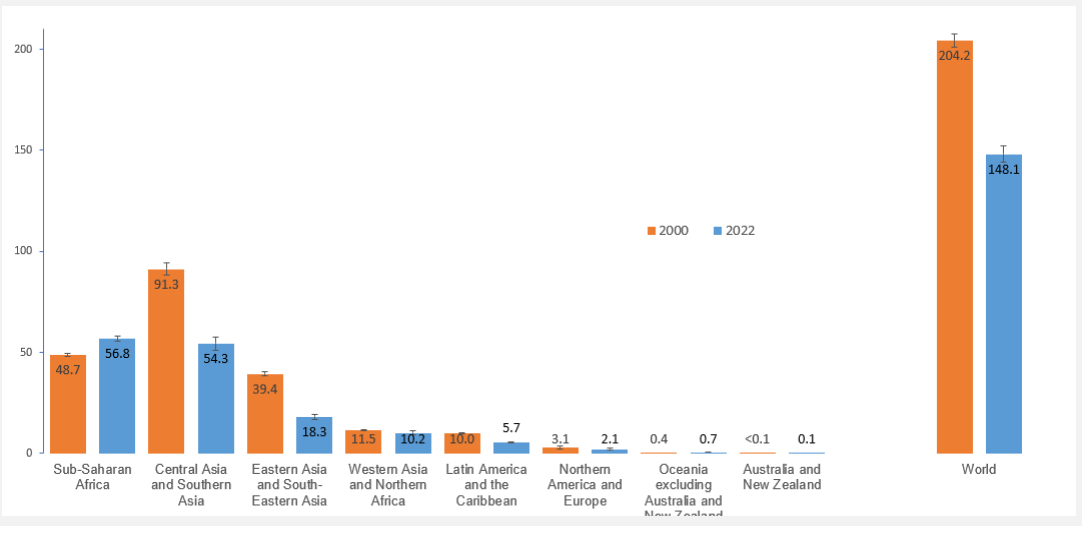
Current efforts need to be more than doubled if the 2030 global stunting target is to be achieved

Stunting has been declining steadily over the last decade, with 148.1 million, or 22.3 per cent of children under age 5 worldwide suffering from stunting in 2022. This represents a 17 per cent reduction compared to the 177.9 million stunted children under age 5 in 2012. The number of countries with a very high stunting prevalence (greater than or equal to 30 per cent) has decreased by two-fifths over the last decade, from 47 countries in 2012 to 28 countries in 2022. However faster progress is needed to achieve the 2030 target of a 50 per cent reduction in the number of stunted children. To achieve this target, global efforts must more than double the annual rate of decline from the current value of 1.65 per cent per year to 3.64 per cent per year.

Although stunting is declining in almost every region, no region is currently on track to achieve the 2030 target and progress varies considerably among them. While not on track to meet the target if current trends continue, Northern America and Europe and Australia and New Zealand are the only regions that will be very close to the target prevalence of <3 per cent in 2030; all other regions are projected to have prevalence above 10 per cent. Since 2012, Central Asia and Southern Asia have shown the greatest progress in reducing stunting with an annual rate of reduction of 2.88 per cent per year. Progress has been slower in Latin America and the Caribbean and sub-Saharan Africa, with an annual rate of reduction of 0.85 and 1.41 per cent per year, respectively. Oceania excluding Australia and New Zealand is the only region to exhibit an increase in stunting prevalence with an annual rate of reduction of -0.77 per cent per year. The constraints in accessing nutritious diets and essential nutrition services due to the global food and nutrition crisis, which is being fuelled by conflict, climate change and the enduring secondary impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, may deepen existing inequalities between regions in the years to come.

Of the estimated 148.1 million children under age 5 affected by stunting in 2022, three quarters of these children lived in just two regions: Central and Southern Asia (37 per cent) and sub-Saharan Africa (38 per cent). More intensive efforts are required to achieve the global target of reducing the number of stunted children to 88.9 million by 2030 (50% reduction 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 global food and nutrition crisis which can push already vulnerable children into unprecedented levels of food poverty and nutrition vulnerability.

Stunting (numbers affected - millions) among children under 5 years of age by region and world, 2000 and 2022



Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- www.data.unicef.org
- www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/estimates
- www.data.worldbank.org

Storyline authors(s)/contributor(s): Elaine Borghi, WHO; Elisa Dominguez, WHO; Chika Hayashi, UNICEF; Monica Crissel Flores Urrutia, WHO; Giovanna Gatica-Domínguez, WHO; Robert Johnston, UNICEF; Yoshito Kawakatsu, UNICEF; Julia Krasevec, UNICEF; Richard Kumapley, WHO

Custodian agency(ies): UNICEF, WHO

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)

45 million children under the age of five years are wasted globally, meanwhile the current levels of overweight have stagnated over the last two decades.

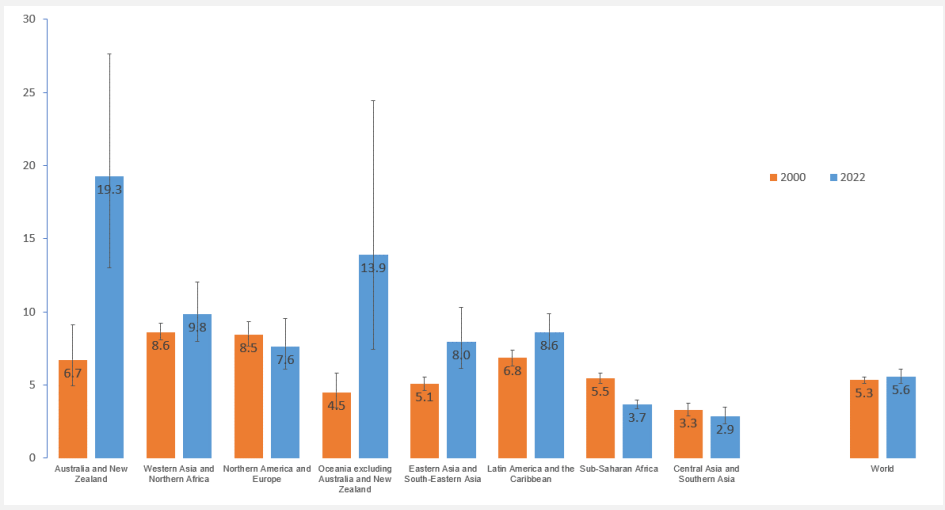
Wasting provoked by nutrient poor diets, scarcity and disease causes children to become thin, have weakened immunity, at risk of developmental delays, and face an increased risk of death in the immediate term. Children with wasting are vulnerable to crises that impact livelihoods and food security. In 2022, 6.8 per cent (or 45.0 million) children under 5 were affected by wasting. The current global prevalence demands urgent actions. This is most critical for wasted children, as they are exposed to life-threatening stresses in the wake of COVID-19, food prices and international crises.

While data collection on nutrition has been delayed due to several measures put in place during the COVID-19 pandemic, the available estimates for 2022 show two regions were disproportionately affected by wasting. In 2022 over half of all wasted children lived in Central and Southern Asia and almost one quarter of wasted children lived in sub-Saharan Africa. Wasting can be seasonal and changes significantly from the cooler to hotter months and the rainy seasons. This creates difficulties to assess trends from data that not collected from the same season. Greater efforts are needed to bring wasting down to 3 per cent global target for 2030. Three regions (Eastern & South-Eastern Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Western Asia and Northern Africa are projected to have a wasting prevalence below 3 per cent by 2030. The remaining regions where wasting is an issue have not progressed to achieve this goal or the 2030 SDG targets.

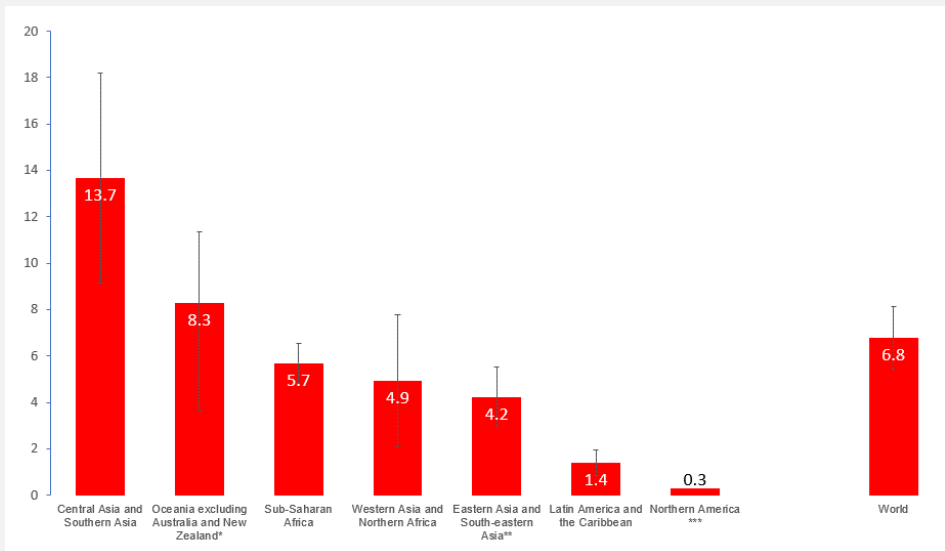
Childhood overweight is a condition found to increase the risk of diet-related noncommunicable diseases later in life, has been prompted by industry marketing and greater access to processed foods, along with inadequate levels of physical activity. Globally overweight prevalence has stagnated from 5.5 in 2012 to 5.6 in 2022. 37.0 million children under 5 were affected by overweight in 2022. More progress is necessary to achieve the 3 per cent global target for 2030. At the regional and country-level in many areas overweight prevalence is on the rise. Four out of the eight SDG regions have an increasing overweight trend from 2012 to 2022; the three with the lowest annual average rate of reduction are Australia and New Zealand (-4.6% per year), Oceania excluding Australia and New Zealand (-4.1% per year), and Eastern Asia and South-Eastern Asia (-2.0% per year). Only one region, Central Asia and Southern Asia is on track to achieve the global target. The regions of Sub-Saharan Africa, Western Asia and Northern Africa and Northern America and Europe are off track with some progress.

Prevention of all forms of malnutrition (including wasting and overweight) is achieved through ensuring 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. All these necessary inputs for good nutrition are vulnerable from the changes wrought by conflict, climate change and the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Coordinated actions are needed across nutrition, health, and social protection sectors – especially in regions most affected - to reduce child malnutrition.

Overweight (percentage) among children under 5 years of age by region and world, 2000, 2022



Wasting (prevalence) among children under 5 years of age by region and world, 2022



* Consecutive low population coverage, interpret with caution
** Excluding Japan
*** Regional average is based only on United States data, hence confidence intervals are not provided

Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- www.data.unicef.org
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Custodian agency(ies): UNICEF, WHO

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

Efforts to tackle anaemia should be reinforced in all sectors

In 2019, almost one third of women aged 15-49 years in the world had anaemia, meaning that most of those women were experiencing fatigue and impaired physical capacity in their daily life. Anaemia is also associated with increased risk of mortality and morbidity in mothers and babies, including miscarriages, stillbirths, prematurity and low birthweight. Anaemia can also be a risk factor for poor outcomes following COVID-19.

There has been little progress in reducing the global prevalence of anaemia during the last 20 years. In 2000, the prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15-49 years was 31.2% (95% UI 28.7-34.1), and almost 20 years later it has remained virtually unchanged (prevalence in 2019: 29.9 (95% UI 27.0- 32.8)). Global anaemia prevalence for non-pregnant women was 30.7%(95% UI 28.1-33.7) in 2000 and 29.6% (95% UI 26.6-32.5) in 2019, and for pregnant women went from 40.9% (95% UI 38.7-43) to 36.5% (95% UI 34.0%, 39.1%) in the same period, the latter presenting a slightly higher reduction rate. Despite global efforts, a better understanding of the local causes of anaemia is needed to provide context-specific solutions.

Nevertheless, from 2000 to 2015, some regions showed better progress in the reducing anaemia prevalence in non-pregnant women and pregnant women, such as the Eastern and Southern Asia region, the Latin America and the Caribbean region, the Sub-saharan region and the Western Asia and Northern Africa region. Unfortunately, after 2015 anaemia prevalence remained stagnant in some regions (Latin American and the Caribbbean and Western Asia and Northern Africa), and even increased in the other regions.

Preventing anemia should be a global priority due to its interlinkages with other nutrition, health and economic outcomes. By preventing anaemia in women, countries are also contributing to other global nutrition targets endorsed by the World Health Assembly in 2012, namely low birthweight, and childhood stunting and wasting. Investments in anaemia reduction efforts should be intensified to promote a national development and to support the health and wellbeing of the population.

Prevalence of anaemia in women* 15 to 49 years, 2000, 2015 and 2019 (percentage)

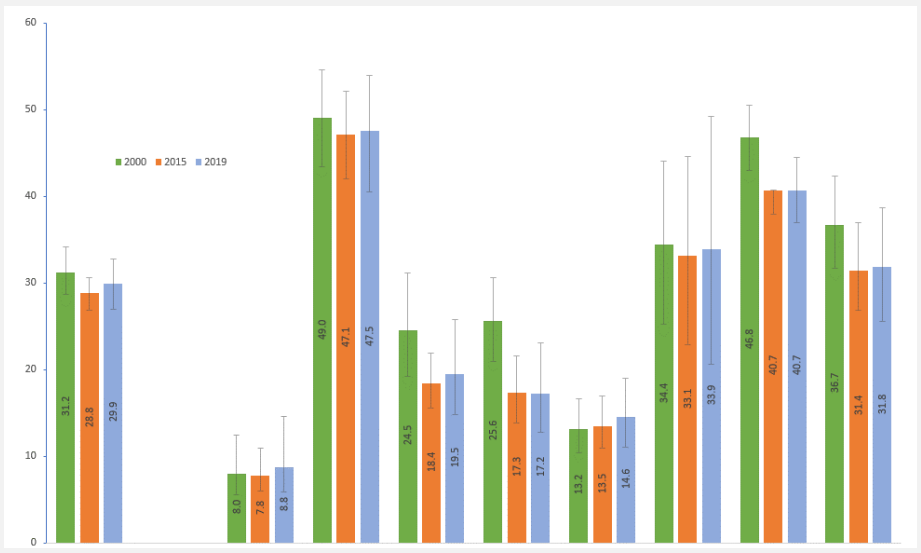
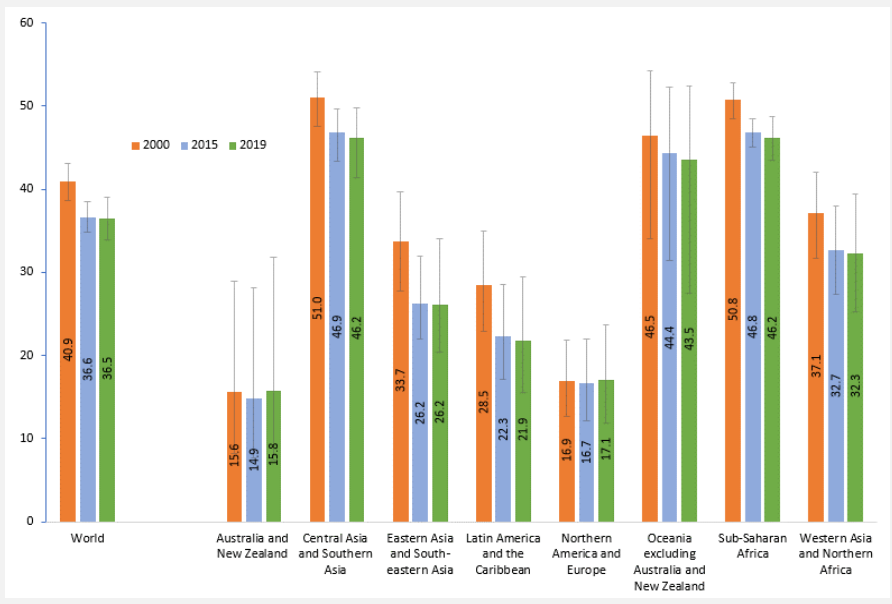
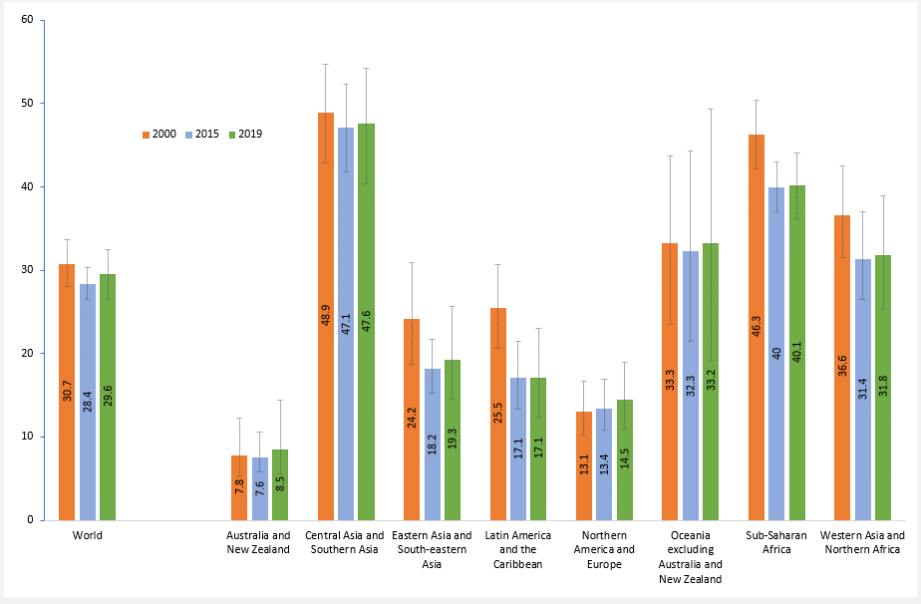


Chart title: Prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women* aged 15 to 49 years, 2000, 2015 and 2019 (percentage)



Prevalence of anaemia in non-pregnant women* aged 15 to 49 years, 2000, 2015 and 2019 (percentage)



Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- WHO Global Anaemia estimates, 2021 Edition. Global anaemia estimates in women of reproductive age, by pregnancy status, and in children aged 6-59 months. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2021 (Available at https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/themes/topics/anaemia_in_women_and_children
- Stevens GA, Paciorek CJ, Flores-Urrutia MC, Borghi E, Namaste S, Wirth JP, Suchdev PS, Ezzatl M, Rohner F, Flaxman SR, Rogers LM. National, regional, and global estimates of anaemia by severity in women and children for 2000–19: a pooled analysis of population-representative data. Lancet Glob Health 2022 May;10(5):e627-e639. https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(22)00084-5.
- WHO Micronutrients database. Vitamin and Mineral Nutrition Information System (VMNIS). Geneva: World Health Organization; 2021 (Available at https://www.who.int/teams/nutrition-and-food-safety/databases/vitamin-and-mineral-nutrition-information-system)
- Nutrition Data Portal https://platform.who.int/nutrition/nutrition-portals
- 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) (Available at http://www.who.int/vmnis/indicators/haemoglobin.pdf)
- WHO. Comprehensive Implementation Plan on Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2014. (Available at https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/113048/WHO_NMH_NHD_14.1_eng.pdf)
- WHO. Global nutrition targets 2025: anaemia policy brief (WHO/NMH/NHD/14.4). Geneva: World Health (Available at https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-NMH-NHD-14.4) Organization; 2014.
- 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. (Available at 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 (Available at http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/259425/9789241513067-eng.pdf)
- Every Woman Every Child. Global strategy for women's, children's and adolescents' health. New York: United Nations; 2015. (Available at https://www.who.int/life-course/partners/global-strategy/globalstrategyreport2016-2030-lowres.pdf)

Storyline authors(s)/contributor(s): Monica Flores Urrutia, WHO; Lisa Rogers, WHO; Elaine Borghi, WHO;

Custodian agency(ies): WHO

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

Both labour productivity and income of small-scale food producers are worryingly low

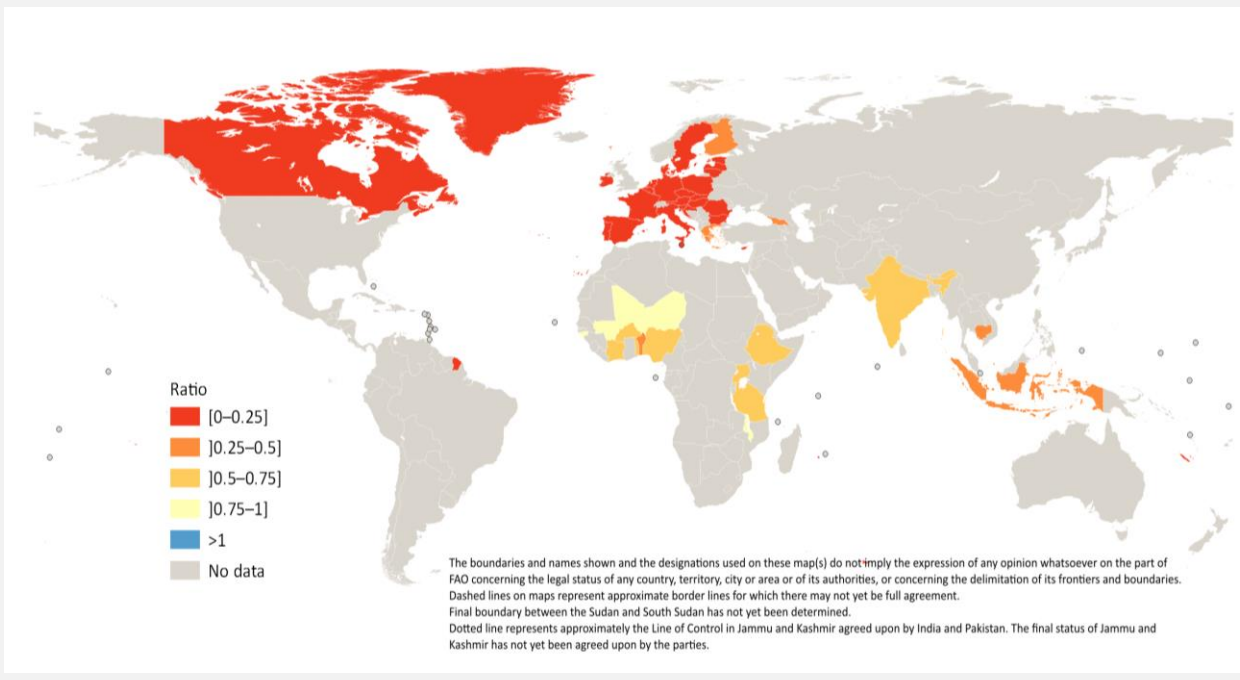
Small-scale food producers are key contributors to the resilience of agricultural and food production system, and essential to combating hunger. While they account for significant shares of food production in several countries, they are often among the most vulnerable groups in rural areas and within the agrifood system.

According to the latest available country figures, small-scale food producers' labour productivity is less than 20 USD (Constant PPP 2017) per day worked in most low and middle income countries. In addition, the labour productivity of small-scale food producers continue to lag behind those of larger-scale producers, with more pronounced differences in higher income countries. In most European countries reported and Canada, the labour productivity of small-scale producers is less than one quarter that of larger-scale producers.

Similarly, the income of small-scale food producers continue to lag behind those of larger-scale producers. In the majority of countries reported, the small-scale food producer annual income from agriculture is less than 1500 USD (constant PPP 2017) while in all of them, it is less than 4500 USD (constant PPP 2017). In addition, in 90 percent of reported countries, small scale food producers show an average annual income of less than half that of large-scale food producers.

Among small-scale food producers, the labour productivity of production units headed by men and women are similar, with units headed by women achieving 90 percent or more of the labour productivity of those headed by men in almost half of reported countries. Despite that, the income of men-headed production units is systematically larger than the income of those headed by women. In about half of the countries with available data, women-headed small-scale food production units earned only between 50 and 70 percent of the income of those headed by men.

Ratio of small-scale over non-small-scale food producers of average labour productivity (Countries' last year reported)



Custodian agency(ies): FAO

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

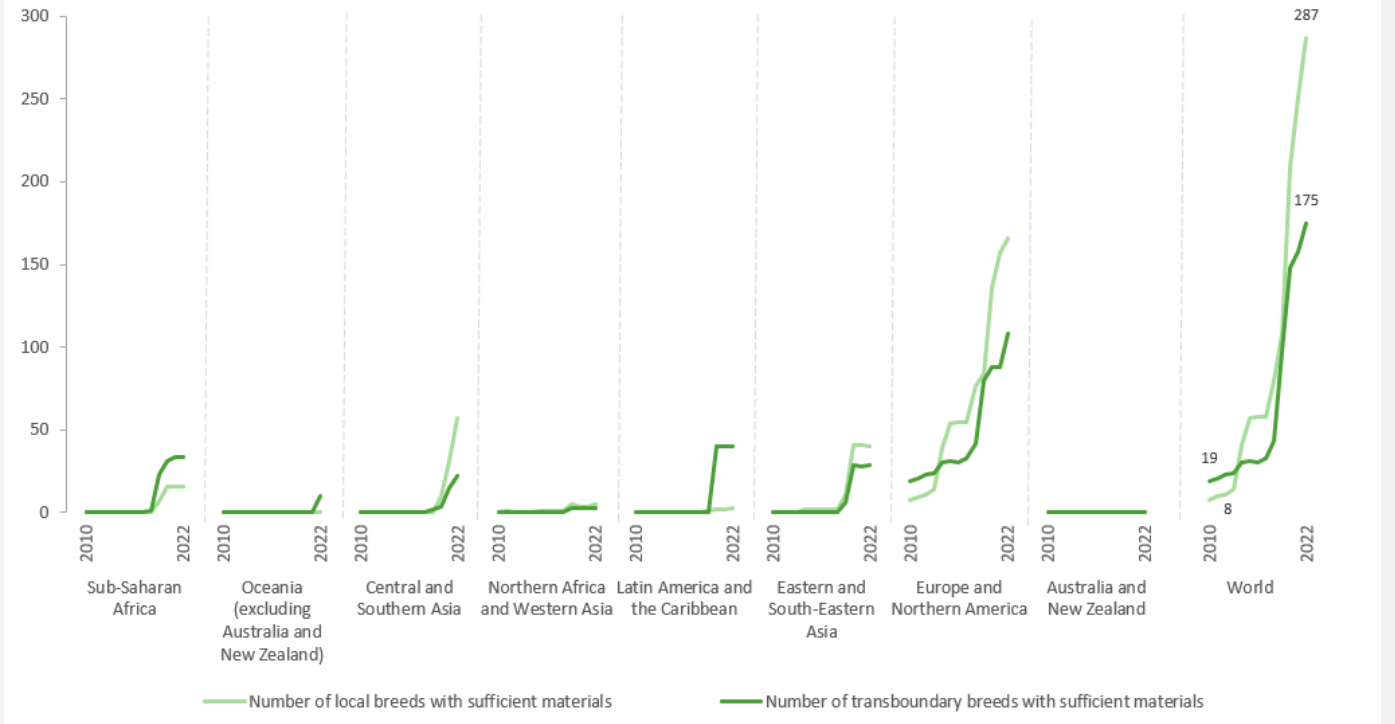
The preservation of the genetic diversity of farmed and domestic animals for future generations requires an acceleration of efforts

The diversity of farmed and domesticated animals is mainly maintained through two complementary approaches, in vivo in-situ and in vitro ex-situ conservation, data on which need to simultaneously be interpreted to understand the current status and progress needed on this matter. In vivo in-situ refers to living animals kept and used in the livestock production system. If the number of living animals in a population falls below certain thresholds, it is considered to be at risk of extinction. Livestock keepers and governments must take action to maintain populations and to prevent breeds' extinction. Another way to preserve breed diversity for the future is to store cryopreserved genetic material in gene banks. This is called in vitro ex-situ conservation. Currently, the limited number of countries with updated data hamper a meaningful assessment of global results.

A stable or decreasing percentage of breeds at risk in combination with an increasing number of breeds with sufficient material cryoconserved can be interpreted as a positive trend regarding the achievement of the target. However, we are still far from maintaining the genetic diversity of farmed and domesticated animals.

For in vitro ex-situ conservation, sufficient material is stored for only 287 out of 7688 local breeds, and 175 out of 1115 transboundary breeds in 2022. In-situ, the risk-status of 58 percent of local breeds remains unknown and 71 percent of local breeds with a known status are being at risk of extinction. In cases where the reporting status allows for presenting regional results, the proportion of endangered local breeds is alarmingly high: in 2022, it was 83 percent in North America and Europe. Furthermore, the number of local and transboundary breeds that have sufficient material is alarmingly low. In North America and Europe, sufficient material is reported for 166 local and 108 transboundary breeds, while this is the case for only 40 local and 29 transboundary breeds in East and Southeast Asia and for 16 local and 34 transboundary breeds in sub-Saharan Africa.

Number of local and transboundary breeds for which sufficient genetic materials are stored for reconstitution (2010-2022)



Custodian agency(ies): FAO

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

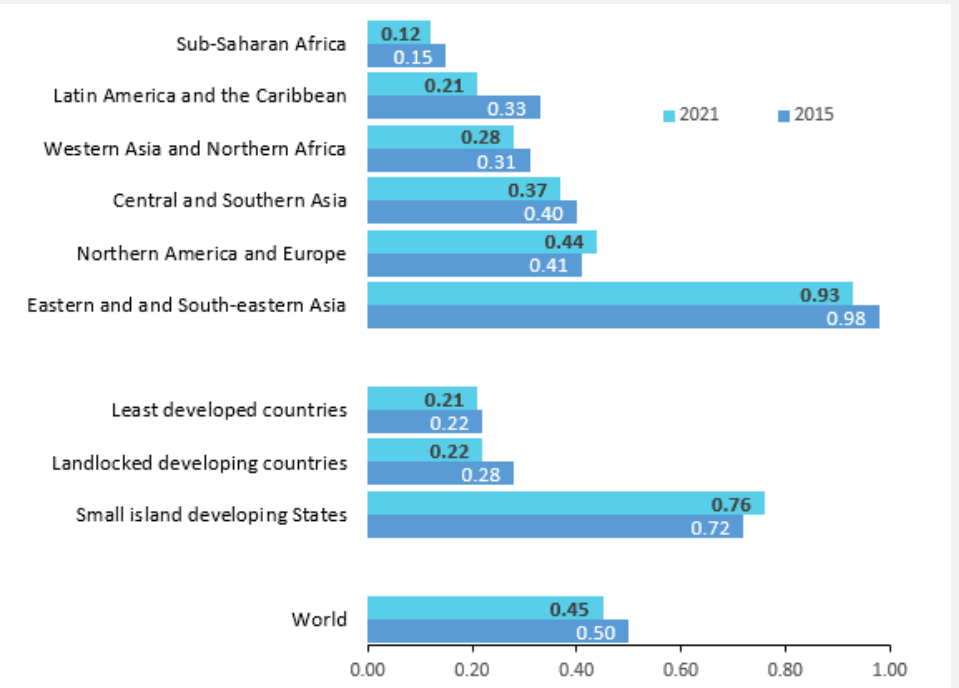
Government spending on agriculture is increasing in nominal terms yet it is declining in terms of agriculture orientation index

Government expenditures is one of main sources of investment in agricultural sector, facilitating an increase in efficiency, productivity and income growth by increasing physical or human capital and/ or reducing inter-temporal budget constraints.

Between 2015 and 2021, nominal public spending on agriculture showed an increasing trend globally. It recorded an all-time high of USD 700 billion in 2021. During this period, the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted public spending in general, and spending on agriculture in particular. However, when government expenditure on agriculture is measured relative to the agriculture sector's contribution to GDP in terms of the agriculture oriental index (AOI), it recorded a declining trend during the same period, from 0.50 in 2015 to 0.45 in 2021. This declining trend in AOI occurred in all regions with the exception of Northern America and Europe, where the AOI recorded an increase from 0.41 in 2015 to 0.44 in 2021, driven mostly by the COVID-19 pandemic response and the unprecedented scale of fiscal stimulus packages implemented by the United States and European countries.

Among the other regions, Latin America and the Caribbean recorded the highest decline, from 0.33 in 2015 to 0.21 in 2021. Sub-Saharan Africa and Western Asia and Northern Africa also reported significant decline in their AOIs. Countries that belong to the least developed countries (LDC) and landlocked and developing countries (LLDC) groupings are among the highest spenders in agriculture in terms of share to total government expenditures. In terms of AOI, both categories reported a decline from 0.22 in 2015 to 0.21 in 2021, and from 0.28 in 2015 to 0.22 in 2021 respectively, while Small Island developing states (SIDS) recorded an improvement in AOI from 0.72 in 2015 to 0.76 in 2021.

Agriculture orientation index by SDG regions, 2015 and 2021



Custodian agency(ies): FAO

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

In 2021, official flows for agriculture fell by 15% to compared to pre-pandemic levels

Total aid to agriculture in developing countries represented USD 14.1 billion in 2021, or 5.6% of total official flows. Between 2015 and 2021, the volume of aid for agriculture has increase by 14.6% from USD 12.8 billion (in constant 2021 prices) to USD14.2 billion (in constant 2021 prices), with a spike in 2020 when it grew by nearly 18% over 2019 partly due to food security concerns during the pandemic. However, in 2021, official flows for agriculture fell by 15% to compared to pre-pandemic levels.

Storyline authors(s)/contributor(s): Yasmin Ahmad, OECD

Custodian agency(ies): OECD

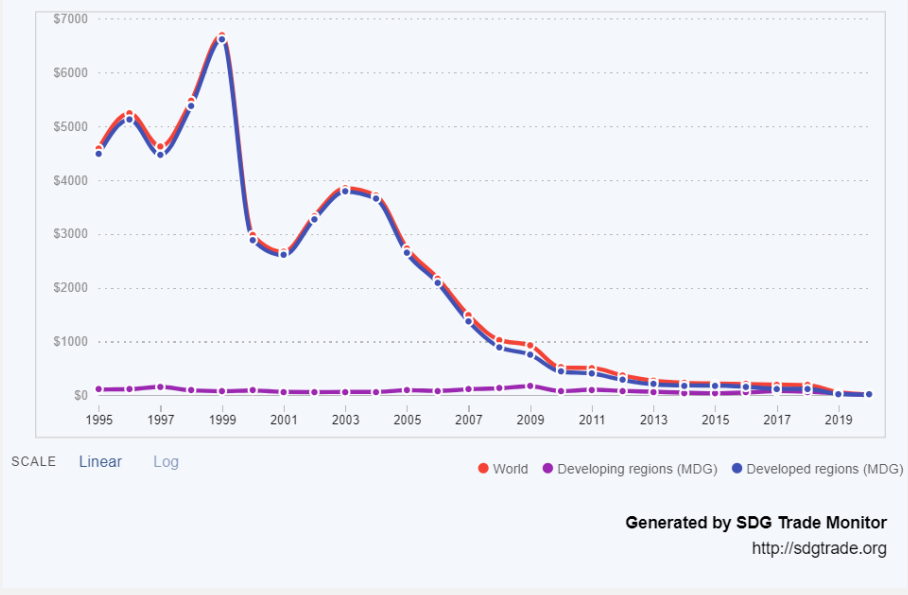
Target 2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round

Indicator 2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies

Continuing downward trend in agricultural export subsidies notified to the WTO

A continuous downward trend is observed in export subsidy outlays notified to the WTO. Figure 1 presents budgetary outlays of export subsidies as notified to the World Trade Organization. Total notified annual outlays fell from its peak of US$ 6.7 billion in 1999 to US$ 11.6 million in 2020 . In December 2015, WTO Members adopted the Ministerial Decision on Export Competition, thus formally agreeing to eliminate all forms of agricultural export subsidies entitlements. Thirteen 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.

Agricultural export subsidies (USD million)



Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- The chart is downloaded from the ITC/UNCTAD/WTO SDG website http://sdgtrade.org

Storyline authors(s)/contributor(s): Thomas Verbeet, World Trade Organization; Cédric Pene, World Trade Organization

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

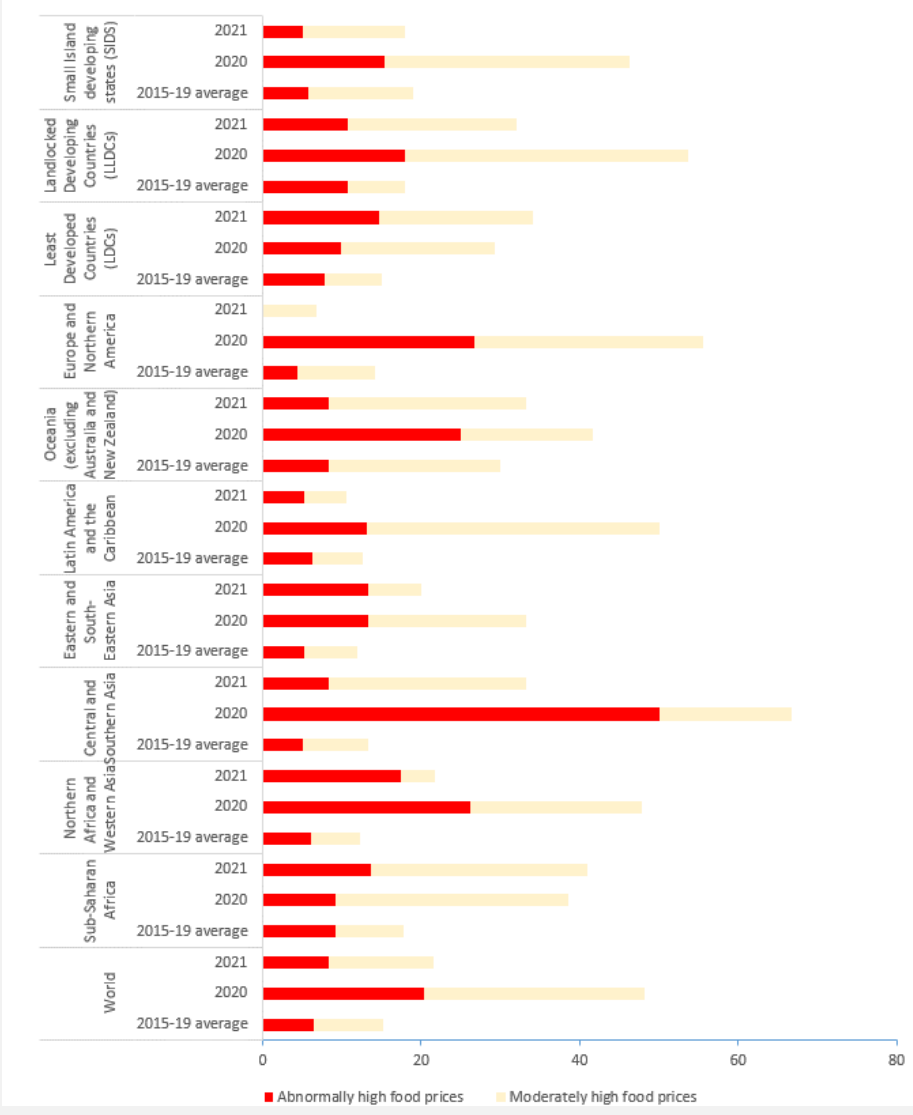
The proportion of countries with moderately to abnormally high food prices declined year-on-year in 2021 but remained above the 2015-19 average

Globally, the share of countries experiencing moderately to abnormally high food prices fell from 48.1 percent in 2020 to 21.5 percent in 2021. Despite this significant drop, the 2021 share was higher than the 2015-2019 average (15.2 percent), driven by upward price trends in international markets. The increase in international prices of food items, which started in mid-2020 following a rebound in demand with the easing of the COVID-19 related restrictive measures, continued in 2021. On the supply side, the upward pressure resulted from rising costs of inputs (energy and fertilizers), persisting disruptions to supply chains due to the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as poor weather and/or trade policy changes among key exporters. The strong demand for food and animal feed, together with sustained increases in freight costs during the first nine months of 2021, also supported higher prices.

At the sub-regional level, domestic factors intensified the upward pressure on food prices. Specifically, they include adverse weather conditions and worsening security conditions in central Sahelian countries; currency depreciations in some countries in West Africa, East Asia and South America; heightened political instability, severe macroeconomic difficulties and weather-induced production shortfalls in East Africa; and firm demand for food and concerns over the impact of poor weather on key crops in Europe and Northern America.

In 2021, the proportion of countries afflicted by high food prices decreased generally on a yearly basis, with the most significant year-on-year decline registered in Latin America and the Caribbean (10.6 percent) and in Europe and Northern America (6.7 percent). However, in sub-Saharan Africa and the group of Least Developed Countries, the share of countries experiencing moderately to abnormally high food prices rose for the second consecutive year in 2021 and registered the highest levels (40.9 percent and 34.1 percent, respectively). In addition to the above-mentioned drivers, higher expenditure on imported agricultural inputs and food items among these countries compounded the price increases. As one of the most import-dependent regions in the world for fertilizers, sub-Saharan Africa saw the highest year-on-year increase in its import bill for agricultural inputs in 2021, with a rise greater than 50 percent. Its food import bill also rose, by 20 percent year-on-year in 2021, compared to the world total of 18 percent, given the region's high dependency on imported food items.

Proportion of countries by region affected by moderately to abnormally high food prices in 2015-2019 average, 2020 and 2021 (%)



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Custodian agency(ies): FAO