

The Road to Food and Nutrition Security

To ensure a healthy plate of food, every day, every season, for everyone.

Leveraging investments in the agriculture-food value chain and education to improve food and nutrition security.

1 in 8 go hungry

Hunger and malnutrition are the number one risk to health worldwide – greater than AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis combined.



Investing in agriculture

Supporting the work of farmers improves food and nutrition security and economic growth.



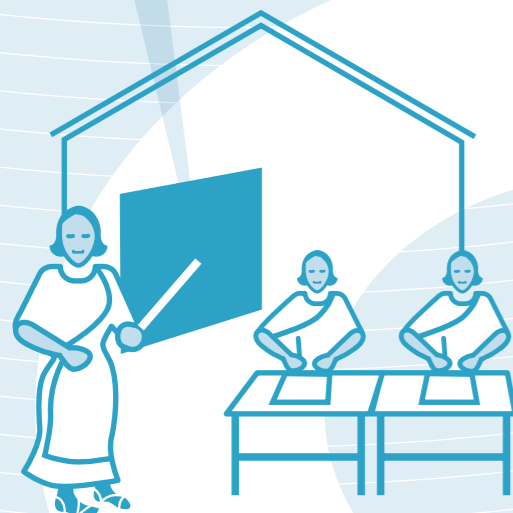
Fortification initiatives

Fortification of foods enhances micronutrient density.



Investing in education

Food and nutrition security improves as women's level of education improves.



Household expenses

As a result of the food crisis in 2012, 44 million people were pushed into poverty. The poor are currently spending 50–80% of their income on food; food price spikes leave little money to spend on nutritious foods.



Household food utilization

Women are responsible for selecting and preparing food. The quality of the meals is critical for food and nutrition security.



Improvements over the years

From 1990 to 2010, rates of undernourishment fell from 24% to 15%. The poverty rate fell from 47% to 24%.

Policies that protect and promote nutrition along the food value chain can deliver significant improvements in dietary quality and diversity.

