



# Global Report on Food Crises 2022

**For Prelims:** Highlights of the Global Report on Food Crises, GNAFC, European Union, FAO, WFP, Initiatives Related to Food Security

**For Mains:** Reasons for the Rising Food Crisis and related Issue, Health, Government Policies & Interventions

## Why in News?

Recently, an annual report named Global Report on Food Crises 2022 was launched by the [Global Network Against Food Crises \(GNAFC\)](#).

- The report is the **flagship publication of the GNAFC** and is facilitated by the **Food Security Information Network (FSIN)**.

## What is Food Security Information Network?

- FSIN is a **global initiative co-sponsored by [Food and Agriculture Organization \(FAO\)](#), [World Food Programme \(WFP\)](#) and [International Food Policy Research Institute \(IFPRI\)](#)** to strengthen food and nutrition security information systems for producing reliable and accurate data to guide analysis and decision-making.

## What is GNAFC?

- It was Founded by the [European Union](#), **FAO** and **WFP** in 2016.
- It is an **alliance of humanitarian and development actors** working together to prevent, prepare for and respond to food crises and support the [Sustainable Development Goal to End Hunger \(SDG 2\)](#).

## What are the Key Highlights of the Report?

- **About:**
  - **Some 40 million more people globally experienced acute food insecurity** at crisis or worse levels in 2021 than 2020.
    - **Over half a million Ethiopians, southern Madagascar, South Sudanese and Yemenese** are suffering from acute food insecurity.
  - **Over 193 million people in 53 countries** or territories experienced acute food insecurity at crisis or worse levels in 2021.
- **Main Drivers for Food Insecurity:**
  - **Conflict:**
    - Conflict forced **139 million people in 24 countries / territories into acute**

### **food insecurity.**

- This is an increase from 99 million in 23 countries / territories in 2020.
- **Weather Extremes:**
  - It forced over **23 million people in eight countries / territories into acute food insecurity**, up from 15.7 million in 15 countries / territories in 2020.
- **Economic Shocks:**
  - Over **30 million people in 21 countries / territories suffered acute food insecurity** in 2021 due to economic shocks, down from over 40 million people in 17 countries / territories in 2020.

## **What are the Suggestions?**

- **Need to have an Integrated Approach:**
  - There is a need to have an **integrated approach to prevention, anticipation, and better targeting to sustainably address the root causes of food crises**, including structural rural poverty, marginalization, population growth and fragile food systems.
- **Need to Prioritize Smallholder Agriculture:**
  - The report demonstrated the **need for a greater prioritization of smallholder agriculture** as a frontline humanitarian response, to overcome access constraints and as a solution for reverting negative long-term trends.
- **Strengthening a Coordinated Approach:**
  - The need is to **strengthen a coordinated approach** to ensure that humanitarian, development and peacekeeping activities are delivered in a holistic and coordinated manner.

## **What is the State of Food Insecurity in India?**

- **About:**
  - According to the [State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World \(SOFI\) report, 2021](#) India, the **country with the largest stock of grain in the world**, 120 million tonnes (as of 1<sup>st</sup> July 2021) accounts for a **quarter of the world's food-insecure population**.
  - Estimates show that, in 2020, over 237 crore people were grappling with food insecurity globally, an increase of about 32 crores from 2019.
    - **South Asia alone accounts for 36%** of global food insecurity.
- **Related Initiatives:**
  - [PM Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana \(PMGKAY\)](#)
  - [One Nation One Ration Card](#)
  - [Atmanirbhar Bharat Rozgar Yojana](#)
  - [Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi](#)
  - [Intensified Mission Indradhanush 3.0 Scheme](#)

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