

### **Food facts**

**Did you know...?** <http://www.fao.org/3/cb0423en/CB0423EN.pdf>

- 2 billion people experience moderate or severe food insecurity, meaning they have difficulty in regularly accessing enough nutritious food.
- More than 113 million people across 53 countries experience acute hunger requiring urgent food, nutrition and livelihoods assistance.
- The global population is expected to reach almost 10 billion by 2050, which will significantly increase the demand for food.
- Approximately 14 percent of food produced for human consumption is lost each year before reaching the wholesale market.
- Over 3 billion people in the world lack access to internet and most of them live in rural and remote areas. Smallholder farmers need greater access to finance, training, innovation and technology to improve their livelihoods.
- Intensified food production, combined with climate change, is causing a rapid loss of biodiversity. Today only nine plant species account for 66 percent of total crop production.
- A combination of poor diets and sedentary lifestyles has led to soaring obesity rates, not only in developed countries, but also low-income countries, where hunger and obesity often coexist. No region is exempt.
- If our food systems are not transformed, undernourishment and malnutrition will greatly increase by 2050. This could increase more if there is further deterioration in income inequality, employment or basic access to services.
- The impact of malnutrition in all its forms – undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, as well as overweight and obesity – on the global economy is estimated at USD 3.5 trillion per year.

### **True or false?**

1. Only 2 billion people have sufficient healthy food on a regular basis
2. More than 100 million people suffer from starvation
3. Demand for food increases as population decreases
4. Around 14% of food produced does not reach markets
5. Farmers with small farms receive enough economic support to continue their job and enjoy a good standard of life
6. Biodiversity is severely affected by climate change and intensive farming
7. There is no obesity in regions where the population receives low-income salaries
8. Unemployment and inequality among people on the planet increase the rates of malnutrition and undernourishment.
9. Undernutrition and obesity cost governments a lot of money

**Think!**

1. What can help to increase the amount of food reaching the markets?
2. How does lack of internet in rural areas affect food production?
3. What is “intensified food production”?
4. What causes obesity?
5. How can hunger and obesity coexist?
6. How do malnutrition and obesity cost states money?

**Vocabulary: Match the words on the right with their definitions on the left**

a. moderate	1. help
b. assistance	2. act of using, eating, drinking, buying
c. global	3. rising very high
d. lack	4. of all the world
e. finance	5. average
f. consumption	6. money; capital
g. soaring	7. do not have
h. obesity	8. being extremely fat