

# 2017 GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY INDEX

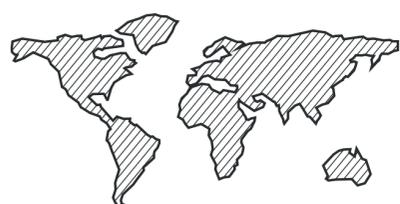
GLOBAL DECLINE IN FOOD SECURITY AFTER 4 YEARS OF GAINS

Developed by the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) and sponsored exclusively by DuPont, the Global Food Security Index (GFSI) measures the drivers of food security in 113 countries. The GFSI uniquely ranks the Affordability, Availability, and the Quality and Safety of a country's food system. A new category looks at how countries' food security scores shift after Natural Resources & Resilience factors are applied to the baseline GFSI.



**i** For more information, please visit [foodsecurityindex.eiu.com](http://foodsecurityindex.eiu.com)

## 2017 KEY FINDINGS



Food security slips in

**3/5TH**  
OF COUNTRIES;

factors include:



- Increased urbanization and migration
- More spending of household income on food
- Drought in Africa
- Increased political instability

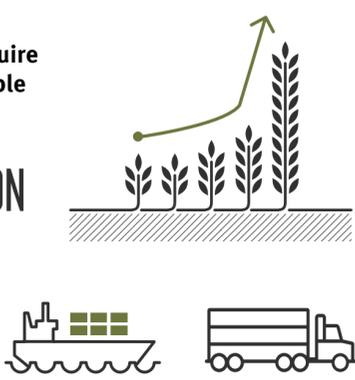
Public spending for ag R&D declines across the globe



**5 OUT OF 10**

most food secure nations cut \$

Growing economies require more sustainable  
**FOOD PRODUCTION**  
and  
**SUPPLY CHAINS**



By 2050, a  
**50% BOOST**  
in production needed to feed  
**10 BILLION PEOPLE**<sup>1</sup>

African countries increasingly dependent on food aid

**20**  
nations affected;

**15**  
more dependent in past year



## TOP COUNTRIES



Ireland topped the U.S. (#2)

**FOR #1**

- GDP growth pushed Ireland ahead
- Consistent spending on ag R&D



UK improved

**TO #3 (FROM #16 IN 2012),**

but Brexit imperils progress

- Predicted: 6% fall in income, rise in import costs
- EU agriculture subsidies will phase out



## NATURAL RESOURCES & RESILIENCE FINDINGS

(Results after adjustment factor)



**COUNTRY IMPACT**  
Greatest improvement

**AUSTRIA (#11 TO #2)**

**DENMARK (#16 TO #9)**



Shows vulnerabilities

**SINGAPORE (#4 TO #19)**

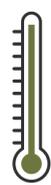
**AUSTRALIA (#5 TO #14)**

**UAE (#33 TO #41)**

## CHALLENGES



Agriculture sectors in Central & South America are particularly prone to

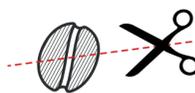


**RISING TEMPERATURES**



Temperature-affected rainfall patterns in Brazil could cut coffee production

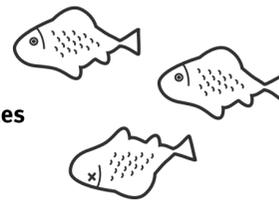
**IN HALF BY 2050**<sup>2</sup>



Nearly half of Europe's freshwater bodies are  
**CONTAMINATED**

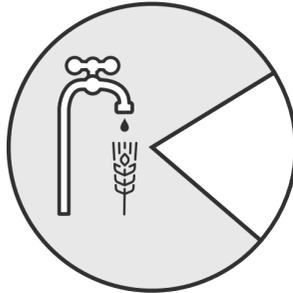
due to:

- Urban land-use changes
- High levels of fertilizer nitrates



Given resource-intensive agriculture sectors, Canada and the U.S. are vulnerable to water-related resource risks

In Canada,  
**AGRICULTURE CONSUMES 80%**  
of water withdrawn from water sources<sup>3</sup>



The bulk of Canada's freshwater resources are non-renewable, so focusing on more efficient water use technologies can help mitigate these risks

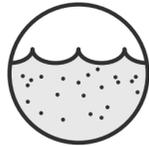


## NATURAL RESOURCE SHOCKS

threaten to undermine economic progress of lower middle-income countries, including:



**Rising sea levels and temperatures**



**Freshwater depletion and contamination**



**Deforestation**

1. FAO, "The Future of Food and Agriculture: Trends and Challenges," 2017.

2. Toronto Sun, "Fresh water scarcity is an issue in Canada too", 2016. <http://www.torontosun.com/2016/09/24/fresh-water-scarcity-is-an-issue-in-canada-too>

3. NPR, "Coffee and Climate Change: In Brazil, A Disaster Is Brewing", 2016. <http://www.npr.org/sections/thesalt/2016/10/12/497578413/coffee-and-climate-change-in-brazil-a-disaster-is-brewing>

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