# Article information:

Chapter 5 CONCLUSION
<https://www.fao.org/3/cc0639en/online/sofi-2022/conclusions.html>

# Article summary:

1. The world is not on track to achieve SDG 2 targets by 2030, with hunger and food insecurity increasing since the beginning of the 2030 Agenda.

2. Repurposing existing public support to agriculture can contribute to making healthy diets more affordable and accessible, particularly in LMICs and UMICs.

3. Policymakers need to consider potential trade-offs and prioritize policies that promote shifts in food environments and consumer behavior towards healthy eating patterns.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article provides a comprehensive analysis of the current state of global food security and nutrition, highlighting the challenges faced in achieving the SDG 2 targets. The report presents evidence that the number of people facing hunger and food insecurity has increased since the beginning of the 2030 Agenda, with much of the increase occurring before the COVID-19 pandemic. The report also notes that healthy diets are becoming increasingly out of reach for people in every region of the world.

The article highlights several factors contributing to these challenges, including conflict, climate extremes, economic shocks, and growing inequalities. It argues that agrifood systems need to be transformed to become more resilient and deliver lower-cost nutritious foods and affordable healthy diets for all sustainably and inclusively.

One potential bias in this article is its focus on repurposing existing public support to agriculture as a solution to achieving healthy diets at lower costs. While this may be an effective strategy in some cases, it may not be sufficient to address all the complex issues related to food security and nutrition. The article does not explore alternative solutions or consider potential drawbacks or unintended consequences of repurposing support.

Another potential bias is that the article focuses primarily on government policies and programs as drivers of change in agrifood systems. While government action is undoubtedly important, other actors such as private sector companies, civil society organizations, and consumers also play critical roles in shaping food systems. The article does not explore these other actors' contributions or consider how they might work together with governments to achieve shared goals.

Overall, while this article provides valuable insights into global food security and nutrition challenges, it could benefit from a more nuanced exploration of alternative solutions and consideration of other actors' roles in shaping agrifood systems.

# Topics for further research:

* Private sector solutions for food security and nutrition
* Role of civil society organizations in shaping food systems
* Consumer behavior and its impact on food security and nutrition
* Innovative technologies for sustainable and inclusive agrifood systems
* Impact of globalization on food security and nutrition
* Cultural and social factors influencing food choices and access to healthy diets

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/98e817088f6985b1668d37d1e59ebf6a>