Why are so many people, especially children, chronically hungry?

Joel E. Cohen

Rockefeller University & Columbia University cohen@rockefeller.edu

Harvard-Radcliffe Class of 1965, 2022-05-14

1 person in 10 is chronically hungry & 1 child in 5 is stunted because:

They are too poor to buy food (NOT because the world produces too little food);
 AND

2. Markets accept chronic hunger, & stunting in children caused by chronic hunger, as a consequence of poverty.

Price of MY food takes no account of YOUR hunger.

A market works only for people with enough money to pay for what the market offers. One must pay to play in grain markets.



Food is superabundant.

Current cereal grain production could provide all the calories needed by 11-14 billion people.

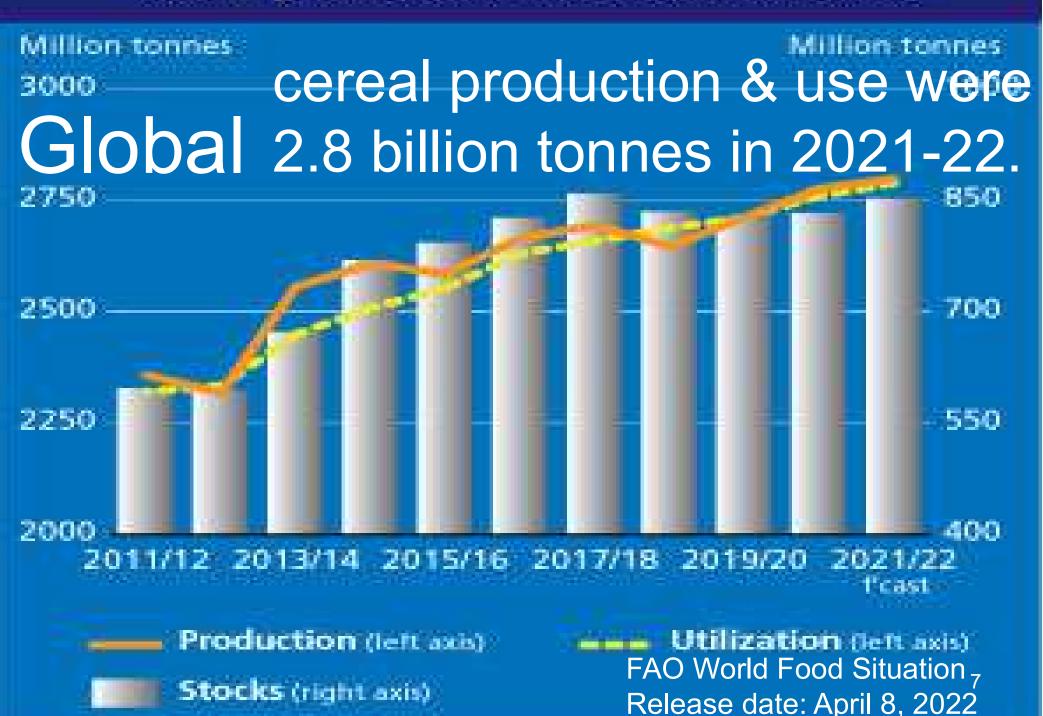
Earth has 8 billion people.

Grains piled on runways, parking lots, fields amid global glut Reuters



A mountain of grain sits in a storage pile, as midwestern grain farmers and merchants struggle to find storage space after three years of record harvests, near Minburn, Iowa, U.S., March 11, 2017. REUTERS/Scott Morgan

Cereal production, utilization and stocks



1 tonne (1000 kg) of carbohydrate supplies enough energy for 4-5 people for 1 year.

200 kg of this	kilocalories per	
grain provides	day for a year	
Rice	2,000	
Wheat pasta	2,032	
Corn (maize)	1,984	
Oatmeal	2,028	

2.8 bln tonnes of cereal have calories for 11-14 billion people.

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The gentrification of food: 43% of cereal grains feed people.

FAO GIEWS Food Outlook July 2018

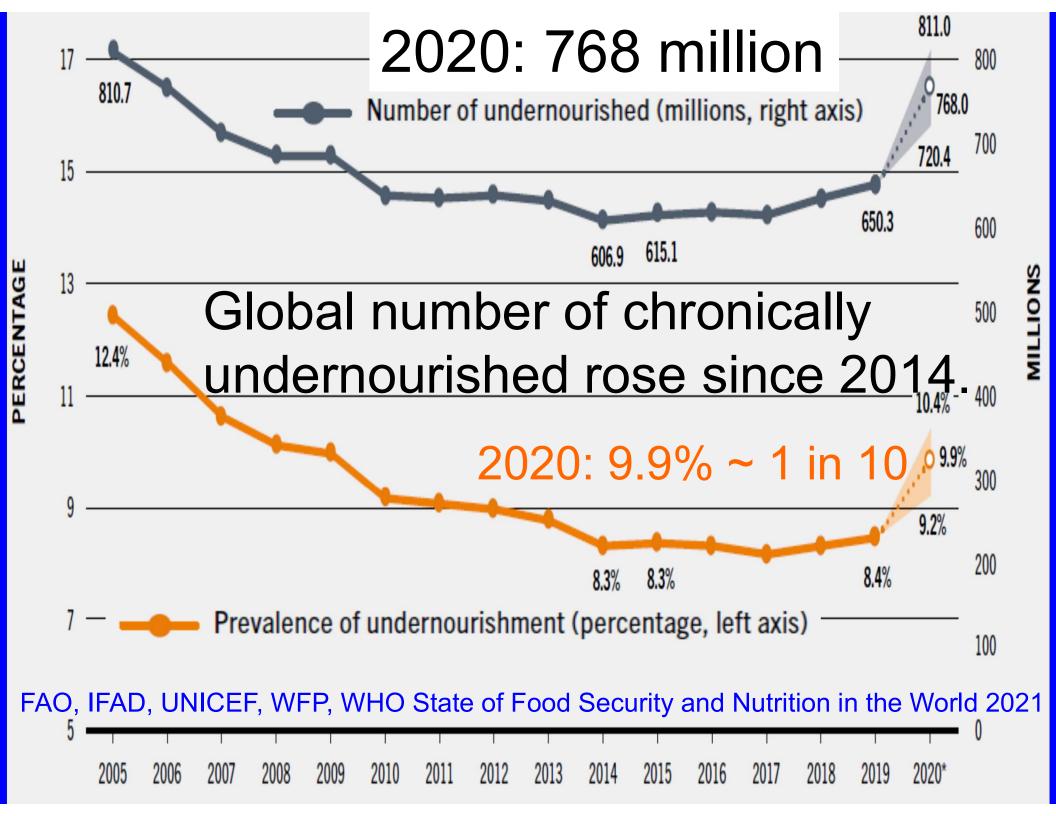
Use	Million	%
2017-18	metric tons	
Food	1,118	43
Feed	932	36
Other	565	22
Total use	2,615	100

Hunger is economically invisible.

Chronically undernourished people exercise less demand (supported by customers' orders and capacity to pay) in world food markets than people who demand meat, biofuels, and other nonfood uses of grain.

Chronic hunger versus famine

Chronic hunger affects many more people (750-800 million, ~1 in 10) than famine (40-50 million, ~1 in 200).



Chronic hunger stunts children.

Child suffers stunting if child's height falls 2 or more standard deviations below median height of child of that age by World Health Organization Child Growth Standards.

WHO Nutrition Landscape Information System

Stunting comes from chronic undernutrition and/or chronic infection.

Stunting affected 22% (>1 in 5) of children under 5 y in 2020.

FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP, WHO
State of Food Security & Nutrition in the World 2021

Guatemala: 42.8% of children under 5 y were stunted, 2020.

FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP, WHO State of Food Security & Nutrition in the World 2021

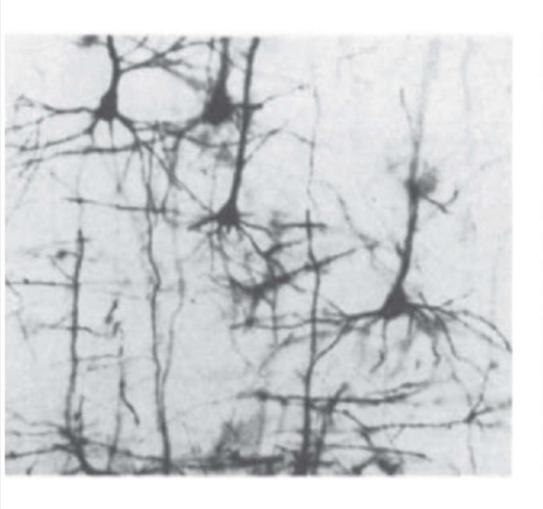


Undernourishment alters brain.

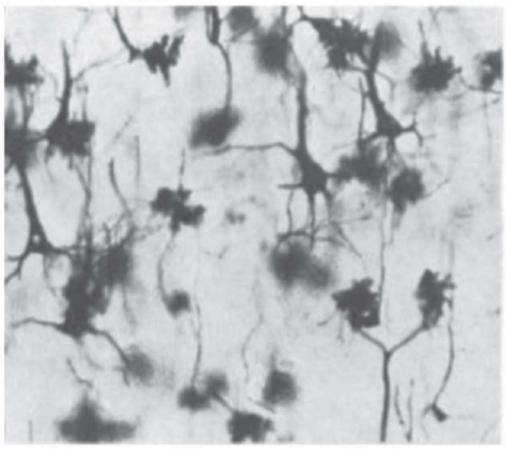
M. de Onis & F. Branca 2016 from Cordero et al. 1993

Well-nourished infant

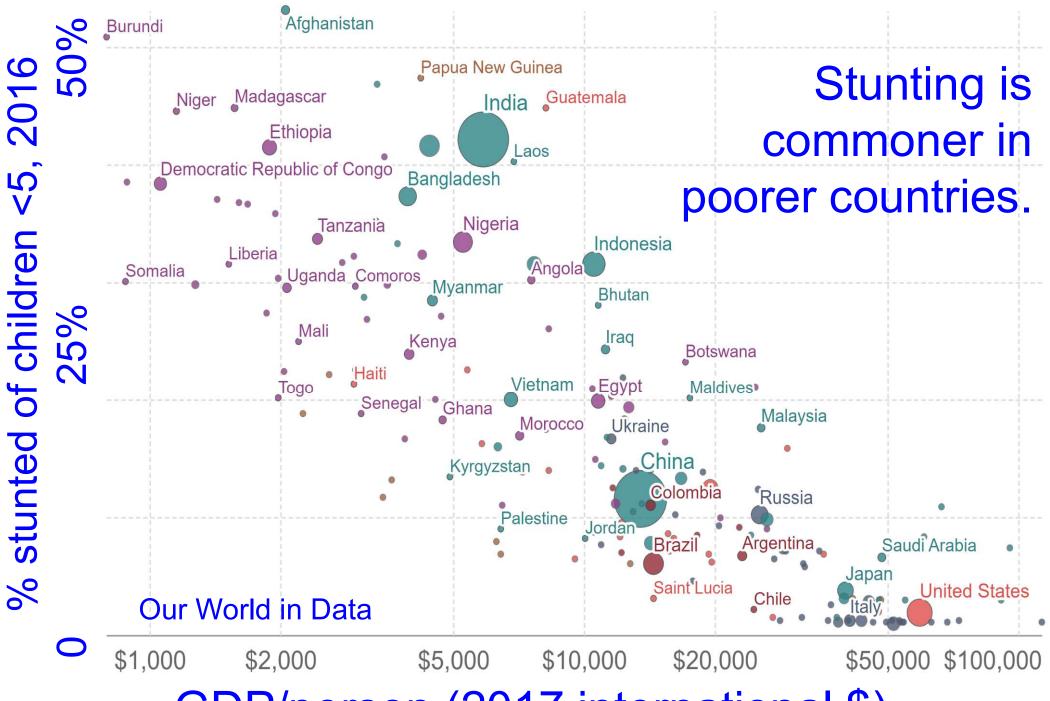
Undernourished infant



Typical brain cells Extensive branching

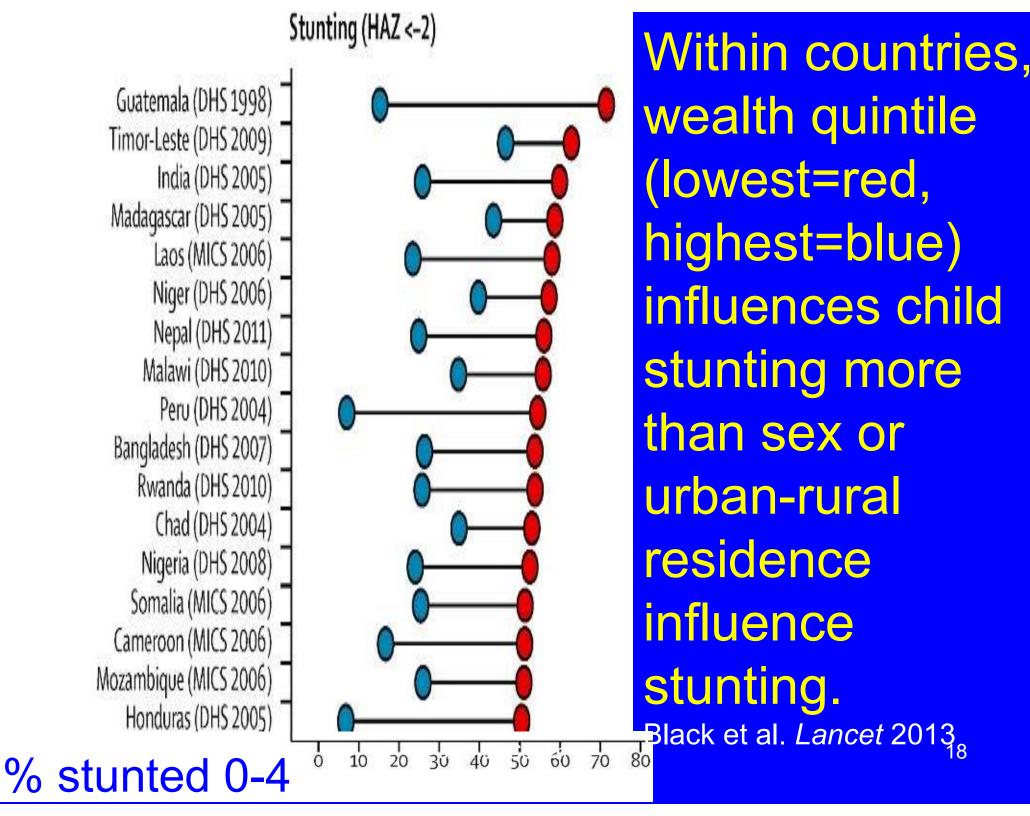


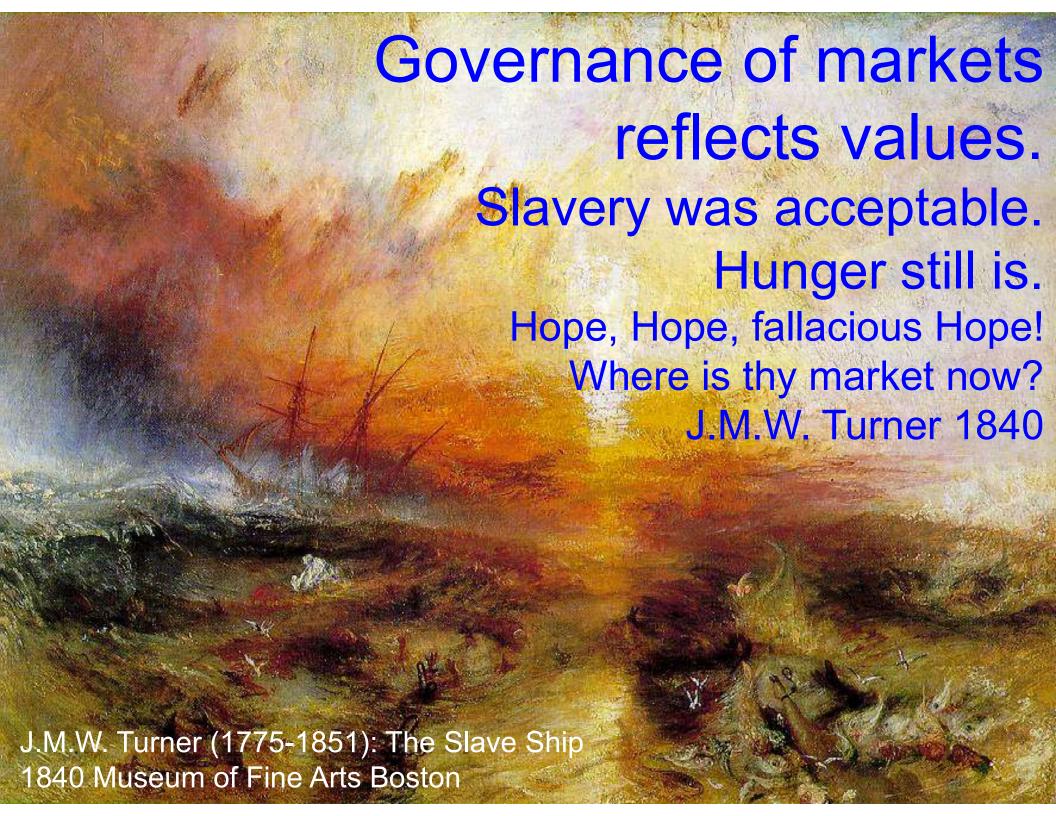
Impaired brain cells
Limited branching
Abnormal, shorter branches



GDP/person (2017 international \$)

Source: IHME SDG, Data compiled from multiple sources by World Bank





END

Following slides are supplemental.

Summary

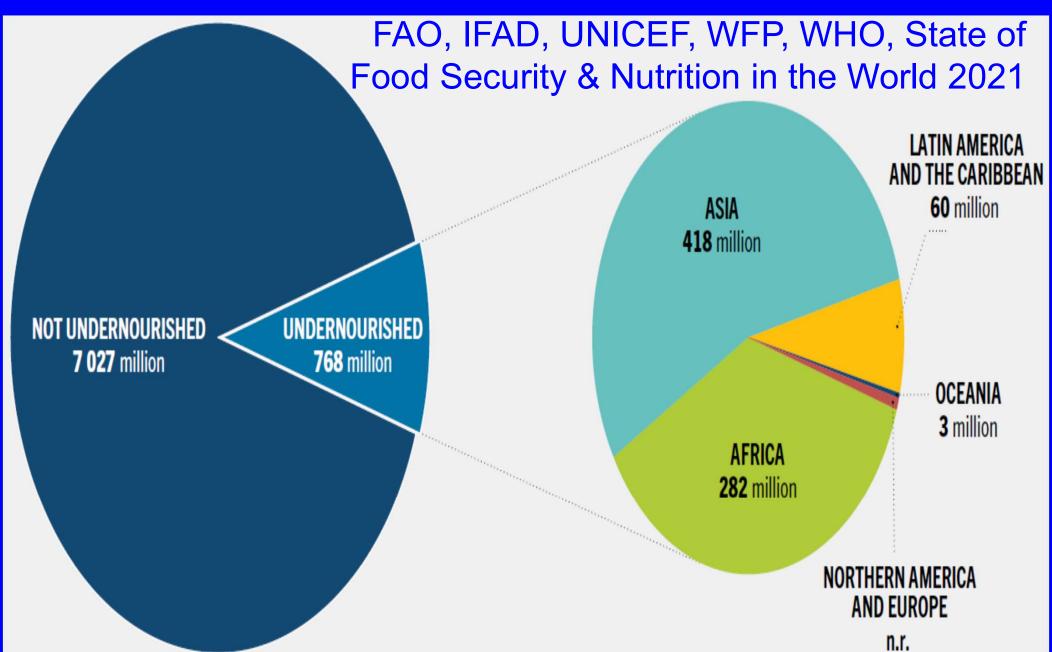
The world produces enough food to feed everyone well.

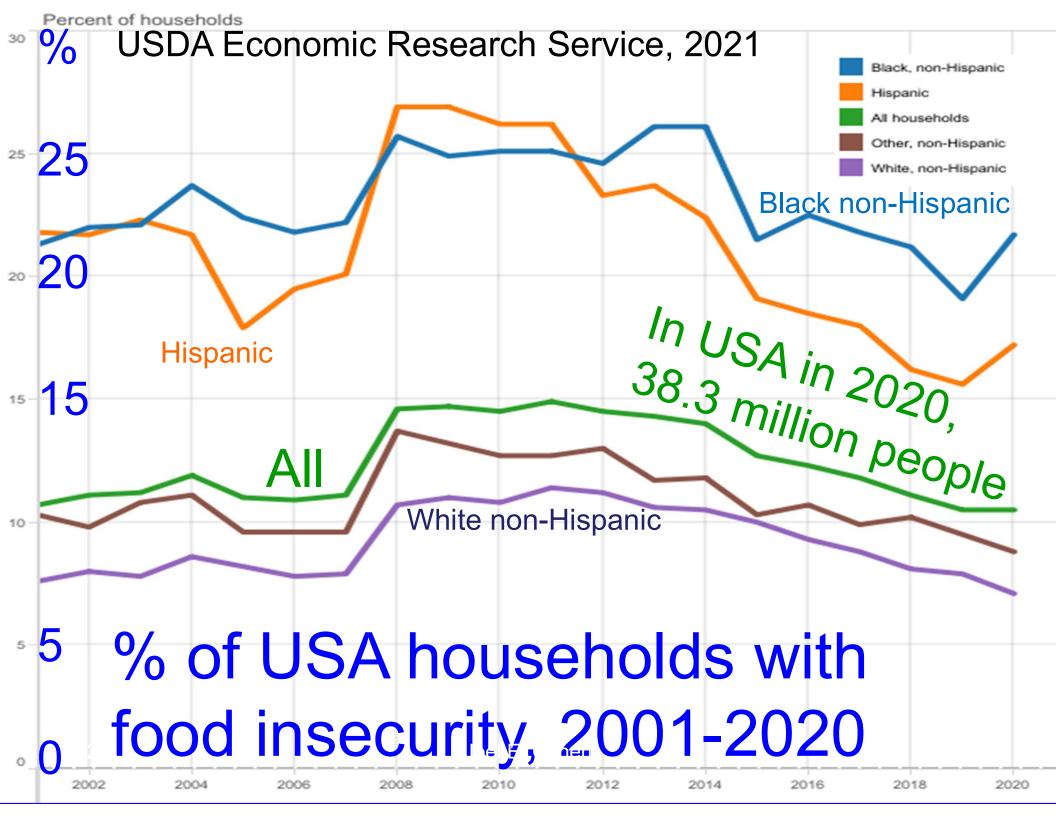
People who are too poor to buy enough food suffer chronic hunger.

Chronic hunger stunts children.

The price of food does not reflect poor people's chronic hunger.

>1/2 hungry people were in Asia, >1/3 were in Africa in 2020.

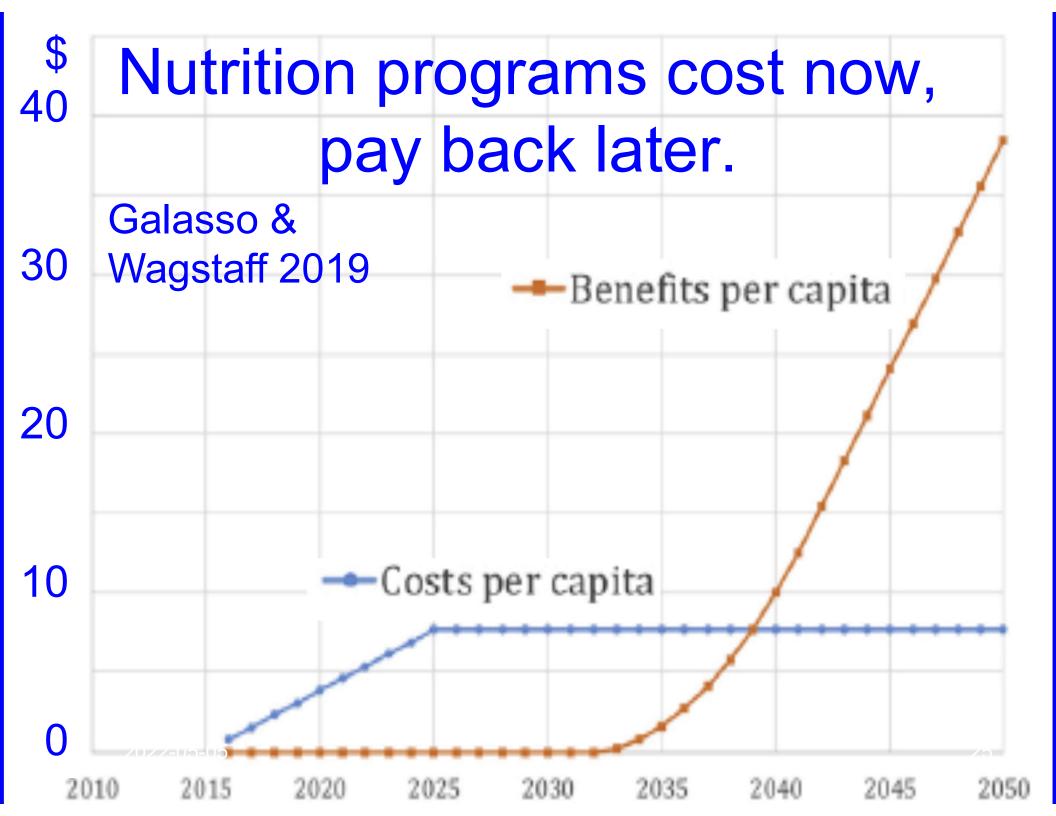




What to do?

- 1. Food: Feed infants, children & pregnant & lactating women.
- 2. Education: Girls & boys, especially the poor. Include empathy & human biology.
- 3. Contraception (voluntary): Provide materials, information, motivation, & reproductive health care.





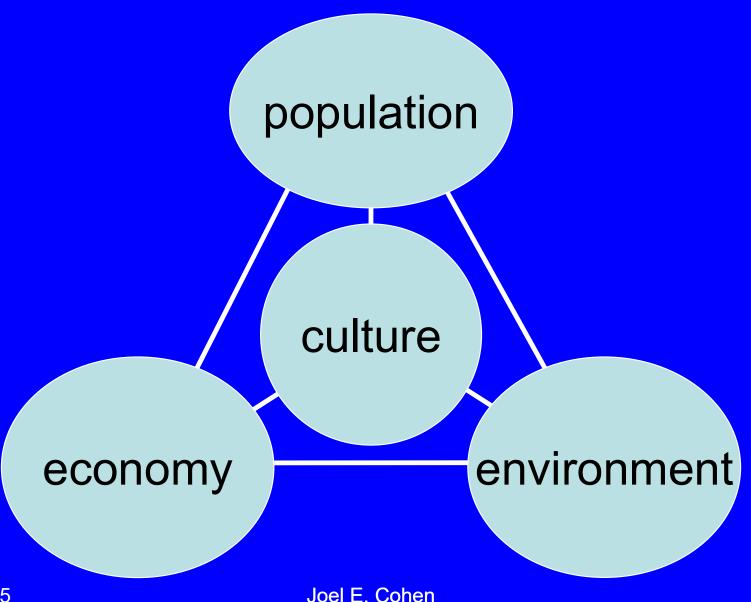
Hunger bonds

Governments or development banks should sell bonds to patient investors to reap returns in the adult labor force of reduced stunting in childhood.

Auditing is required to assure proper use of money.

Political stability is required.

Population, economics, environment & culture interact.



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Stunting threatens human development.

"The severe irreversible physical and neurocognitive damage that accompanies stunted growth poses a major threat to human development."

Mercedes de Onis, Francesco Branca

Maternal & Child Nutrition 2016

Undernourishment or chronic hunger

"an individual's habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide the amount of dietary energy required to maintain a normal, active, healthy life."

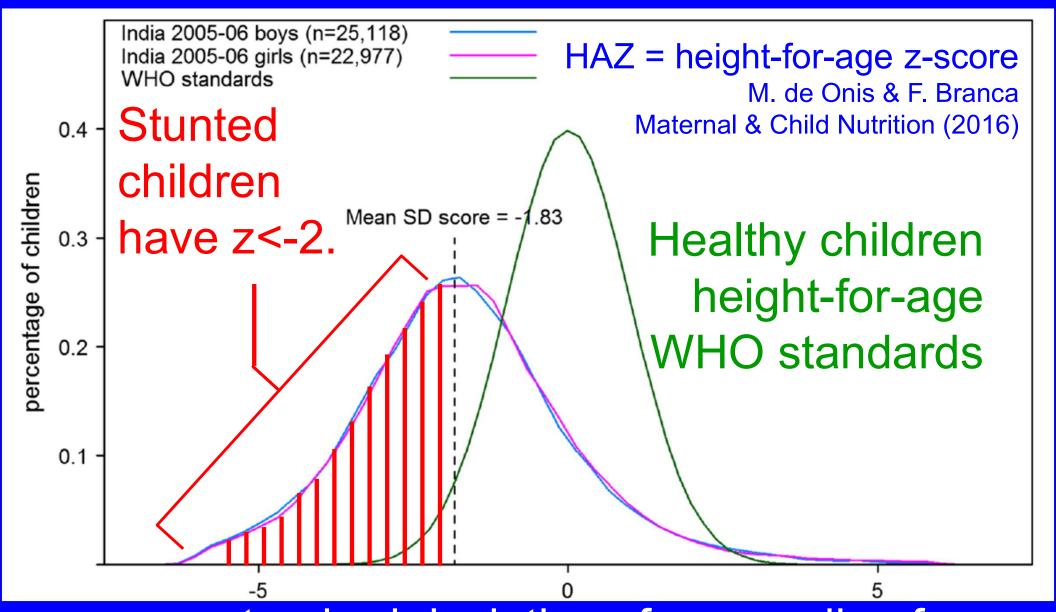
Prevalence of undernourishment is based on each country's average dietary energy consumption, inequality in access to dietary energy, & minimum dietary energy requirement.

FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP, WHO

State of Food Security & Nutrition in the World 2021

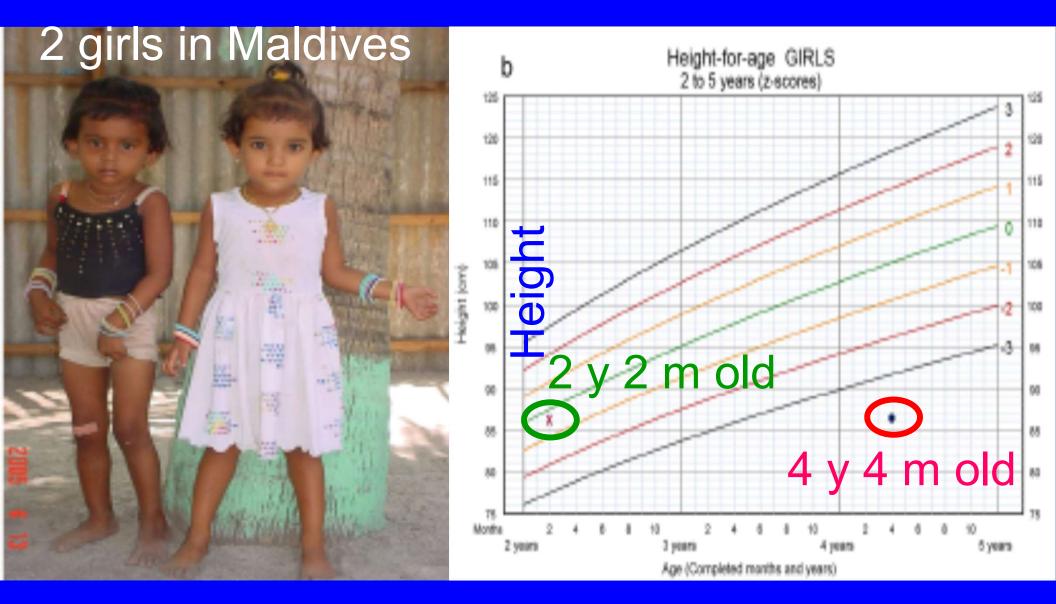
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Example: stunting in India



z-score₂ standard de viations from median for age

Stunting is not obvious to eye.



Joel E. Cohen

M. de Onis & F. Branca *Maternal & Child Nutrition* (2016)

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