

2016 GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY INDEX

FOOD SECURITY IMPROVING, BUT CHALLENGES STILL PERSIST

Developed by the Economist Intelligence Unit and sponsored exclusively by DuPont, the Global Food Security Index (GFSI) measures the drivers of food security in 113 countries.



i For more information, please visit foodsecurityindex.eiu.com

2016 DATA REFRESH

IN THE LAST YEAR:



The overall 113-country score **ROSE 0.6 POINTS TO 57.3** thanks to:

- Rising incomes
- Lower food prices
- Improvements in global economy

Food security improved in Europe for first time since GFSI launch in 2012

- Western Europe improved **1.0** points followed by Belarus, Russia and Ukraine at **0.9** and Central Europe at **0.7**
- Factors include: GDP growth of **1.4%**, favorable crop yields, lower food prices due to falling oil prices



IN THE LAST 5 YEARS

Over three quarters **89 OF THE 113 COUNTRIES** in the GFSI have improved food security



COUNTRIES AT A GLANCE

MOST FOOD SECURE

- United States
- Ireland
- Singapore

MOST IMPROVED

- Indonesia **+2.7** points
- Myanmar **+2.7** points
- United Kingdom **+2.6** Points

BOTTOM OF RANKING

Comprised of low-income countries of Sub-Saharan Africa, as measured by:

- Weaknesses across food availability category
- High poverty rates
- Insufficient public programs to cushion the poor against shocks



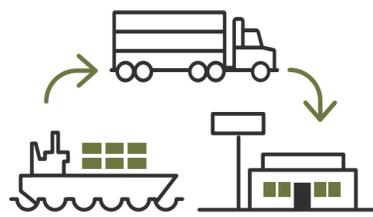
NEW TO GFSI

- Bahrain
- Oman
- Laos
- Qatar

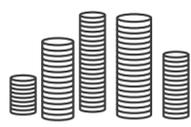
AFFORDABILITY

Scores for tariffs on agriculture imports declined in **105 OF THE 113 COUNTRIES**

Weakest performers are Egypt (with tariffs of 60.6%), South Korea (52.7%) and Norway (51.2%)



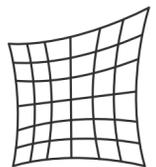
More than **ONE-HALF OF THE 113 NATIONS** lack broad farmer-finance programs



In **8** countries, farmers have virtually no access to such programs; access very limited in another **26**

Food safety-net programs help support affordability

The Asia & Pacific region had biggest gain (**+2.1** points) in establishing food-safety net programs, led by Indonesia and Myanmar; Sub-Saharan Africa improved by **0.8** points



AVAILABILITY

Public expenditure on agriculture R&D is a weakness across all regions and income groups



- Only 4 countries (Ireland, the Netherlands, Oman and the US) spend more than 4% of their agricultural GDP on R&D
- Botswana and South Africa invest significantly more in agricultural R&D than other upper-middle-income countries; they rank 5th and 8th respectively



High-income country scores improved in 2016, following declines in overall scores throughout 2012-15

With incomes rising and the rush to the cities slowing, access to food in 2016 has improved in

108 OUT OF 113 COUNTRIES



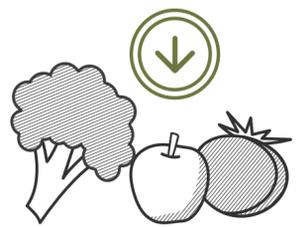
QUALITY & SAFETY

Quality & Safety score has improved for **35 COUNTRIES**



Due to rise in the percentage of the population with access to potable water, Cambodia (**+3.8**), Mali (**+3.5**) and Malawi (**+3.4**) made the biggest gains

Over past year, more countries had declines in national nutritional standards than improvements



Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries have extremely high proportion of obese people (**36.7%** of population)

Caused by dramatic changes in diets in recent decades

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