Overview of SDG 2
Progress and Trends in South East Asia

6th November 2024
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Some progress have been made but significant gaps remain

2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment
2.1.2 Moderate or severe food insecurity in the population
2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition
2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women
2.3.P1 Cereal yield
2.4.P1 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from agriculture
2.5.1 Plant and animal breeds with sufficient genetic material stored
2.5.2 Local breeds at risk of extinction
2.6.1 Agriculture orientation index
2.6.1 Food price anomalies

South-East Asia (ASEAN) - Expected Gap

https://data.unescap.org/data-analysis/sdg-progress#
Overall, the Region is off-track towards Zero Hunger by 2030

1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment (%)

1.2 Prevalence of Food Insecurity (%)

SOFI Asia-Pacific 2022
Food Insecurity is on the rise

**HUNGER IN THE REGION ROSE FURTHER IN 2021** – from 36.9 million in 2019 to 42.8 million people

**FOOD INSECURITY IS INCREASING**, with 139.7 million people are either moderately or severely food insecure in 2021 (from 111 million in 2019)

**ALMOST 347 MILLION PEOPLE COULD NOT AFFORD A HEALTHY DIET IN 2020**
The average cost of a healthy diet surged to USD 4.01 per person per day which 53.9 percent of the population cannot afford
Progress towards Ending Malnutrition is possible but needs to be accelerated

**Stunting**
26.4 percent of children under 5 or 14.5 million in the region are stunted, indicating an average of ‘high prevalence’ of 20-30 percent (WHO criteria).

**Wasting**
7.8 percent of children under 5 or 14.5 million in the region are wasted. This continues to exceed the target of <5%

**Anaemia**
One in 4 women (27%) 15-49 years have anemia in the region, increasing from 25% in 2012, affecting 47.4 million women

**Overweight**
Overweight in children increased from 6.4% in 2012 to 7.4% in 2022, affecting 4.1 million in 2022

Global SOFI report 2023
ASEAN Progress

Percentage of stunted children under 5 years of age

Current Trend
Projected Trend
Target
Anaemia

ASEAN Progress

Percent of anemic women of reproductive age

- Current Trend
- Projected Trend
- Target
Achieving SDG-2 targets is possible - Cambodia

![Graph showing the trend of stunting prevalence in Cambodia from 2000 to 2030. The graph includes lines for different scenarios: Survey estimates, Model based estimates, Current trend, Projected with required AARR, and What if.]
Achieving SDG-2 targets is possible - Philippines
### Key Challenges and Opportunities

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<th>Challenge/Opportunity</th>
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| **Rapid Urbanization**                                     | • In 2020, 50% of ASEAN population live in cities  
• Impacting food environment and food access                  |
| **Shifting consumer preference**                           | • Growth in modern grocery retailers between 2013 to 2018 is highest in ASEAN countries  
• Influencing consumers’ behaviour                            |
| **Increase preference for unhealthy food**                 | • Convenience  
• Aggressive marketing and market size                           |
| **Inequalities persist**                                   | • The prevalence of stunting and wasting is higher for children who live in poor families, for those who live in rural areas and for those whose mothers have less education |
| **Climate Change and Crises pose threats**                 | • Vulnerable to natural disasters impacting food security                                                                                |

ASEAN food security and nutrition report 2021