



#### **CELAC 2023**

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE





**PRESENTED BY:** 

**Dr Coleen Phillips Food and Nutrition Security Officer CELAC** 





# On the world stage the Region shows

- ☐ trend in the prevalence of undernourishment: from 7% in 2021 to 6.5% in 2022
- ☐ in the area of Moderate to severe food insecurity which decreased from 40.3% in 2021 to 37.5% in 2022

# Translated to say:

- ☐ 22.4 Million people are no longer considered hungry in the region
- □ 16.5 Million people no longer can be deemed food insecure
- ☐ The region is still above the global estimate and at levels higher post COVID
- women continue to suffer more than men respect Food insecurity with significant difference amongst Sub-Regions



#### **Latin America and the Caribbean**

Faces a complex malnutrition problem of undernutrition (child stunting and wasting, with vitamin and mineral deficiencies), overweight and obesity.

All subregions and most countries are on track to achieve the SDG 2030 target of maintaining wasting levels among children under 5 years of age below 3 percent.

These Indicators showed that in Children younger than 5 years old

□ The prevalence (overweight) in children
≤ 5 years of age = increased

☐ The prevalence of stunting in children ≤ 5 years of age = slightly decreased from 11.7 to 11.5% between 2019-2022

SUB REGION	Prevalence	Prevalence
	of	of
	overweight	Stunting
	(%)	(%)
South America	9.7	9
Mesoamerica	6.7	16.9
the Caribbean	6.6	11.3







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# Some key challenges include:

- ☐ Poverty and inequality: A significant portion of the population faces poverty and inequality, limiting their access to sufficient and nutritious food.
- Limited agricultural productivity: The productivity of the agricultural sector often factorial challenges like lack of access to technology, finance, land degradation, and the impact of climate change on crop yields.
- ☐ Urbanization and dietary changes: Rapid urbanization and changing dietary patterns have led to an increased demand for processed foods, often resulting in nutritional imbalances and increased health risks.





Challenges cont....

□Climate change and natural disasters: The region is highly vulnerable to climate change, including extreme weather events and natural disasters, which impact agricultural productivity and exacerbate food insecurity





# Climatic and natural disasters not only affect physinfrastructure but:

## Impact mental health in Latin America and the Caribbean

- **Displacement and loss**: lead to forced migration and displacement, causing psychological distress among affected populations.

- Anxiety and trauma: The fear, depression and uncertainty particularly among vulnerable groups, associated with the increasing occurrence of extreme weather events.







#### **CELAC 2023** and the Grenadines PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE



- ☐ Finance and Economic
- ☐ Health (include mental health)
- ☐ Food Security
- □ Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction
- **□** Culture
- ☐ Poverty and Social Protection
- □ Education
- □ICT and Innovation































### SPECIFIC TASK OF CELAC TO SUPPORT SSFP

- 1. Facilitate the sharing of information through a Virtual Food and Nutrition Security centre and Public Relations strategies
- 2. Foster relations with friendly Governments across the globe: CELAC-China/CELAC-India/ Agriculture platform
- 3. Advancement of the Parliamentary Front Against Hunger Initiative
- 4. Establish and support Policy Dialogue mechanism







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# LET US ALL WORK TOGETHER TO **MAKE FOOD:**

ACCESSIBLE, AVAILABLE AND AFFORDABLE!!!!!

**THANK YOU!!!** 









































