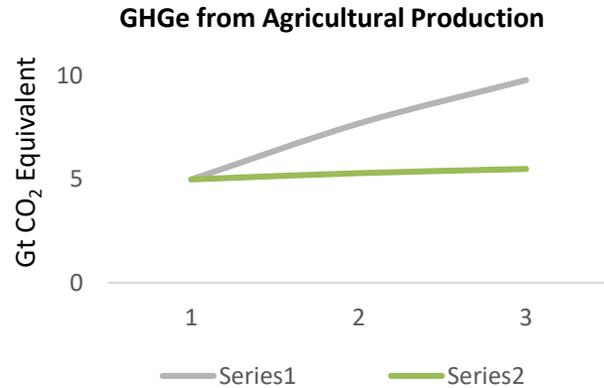


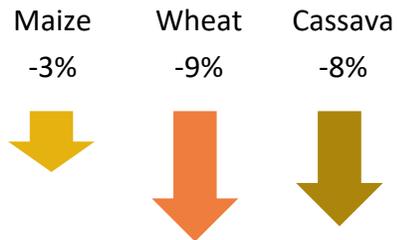
Our food system must be transformed...in its current form is putting our planet and health at risk

Food production is unsustainable and puts future production at risk



If consumption and production patterns persist, agriculture will significantly miss GHG emissions targets set by the 2015 Paris Agreement¹

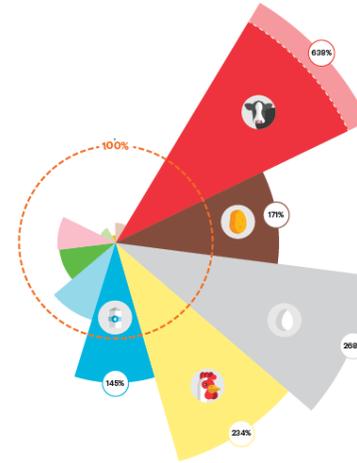
GHGe under “business as usual” agriculture scenario compared with IPCC target¹



Projected changes to East African yields by 2030 due to climate change^{2,3}

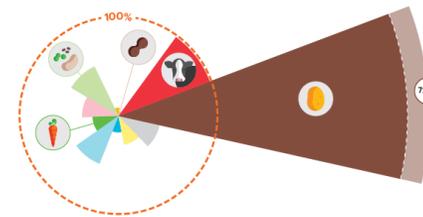
*Climate change is expected to have the greatest impact on undernourishment due to **reduced yields and nutritional content of crops**; Africa is particularly vulnerable to these negative impacts⁴*

Consumers eat unhealthy diets that lead to disease and environmental damage



North American consumption compared with “planetary health boundary” (red circle)⁴

*Americans eat **6x more beef than is recommended** for planetary and human health and overconsume other harmful foods while **under-consuming protective foods** like fruits and vegetables;⁴ obesity prevalence is projected to rise to 42% by 2030, adding \$550B in healthcare costs^{5,6}*



Sub-Saharan African consumption compared with “planetary health boundary” (red circle)⁴

***30 of the 41 countries with a triple burden of malnutrition are in Africa;**⁷ the WHO projects that the region’s death toll from noncommunicable diseases – for which unhealthy diet is a main risk factor – will surpass that of communicable, maternal, perinatal, and nutritional diseases combined by 2030⁸*

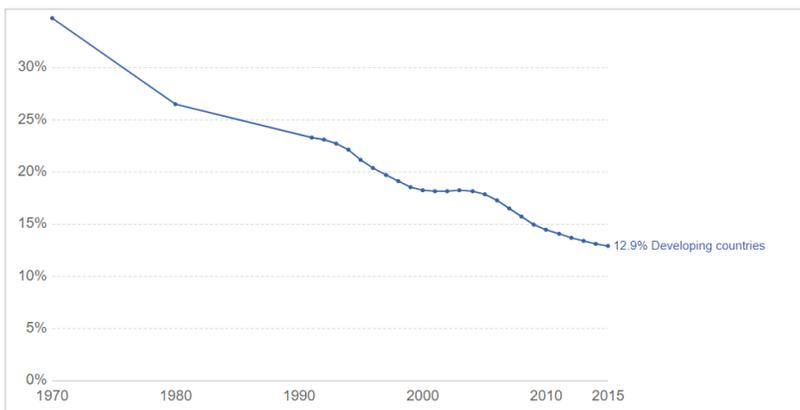
Source: (1) Deloitte Analysis of EAT Lancet Data 2019; (2) [IFPRI](#) 2018; (3) [CGIAR](#) 2014; (4) EAT Lancet Commission 2019; (5) [American Journal of Preventive Medicine](#) 2010; (6) [Robert Wood Johnson Foundation](#) 2012; (7) [Global Nutrition Report](#) 2018; (8) [WHO](#) 2019

Note: The EAT Lancet Commission defined the “planetary health boundary,” which represents the ideal levels of consumption and production of specific food commodities that optimize human health and ensure environmental sustainability

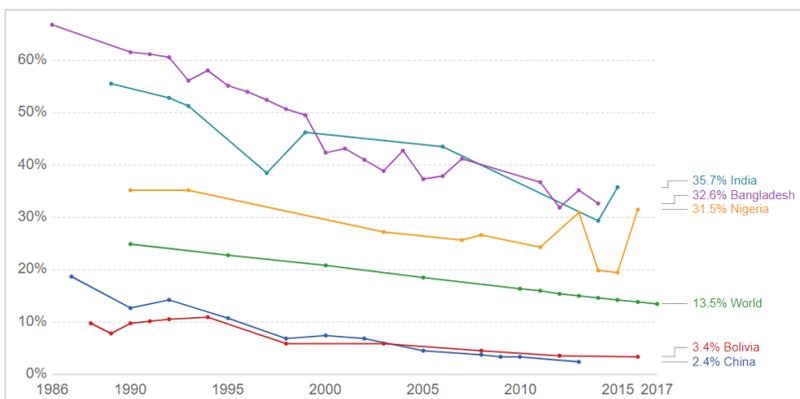
And while the fight against malnutrition has led to big wins, new challenges are on the horizon

Undernourishment persists but has declined significantly over time...

Prevalence of Undernourishment in Developing Countries (1970-2015)¹

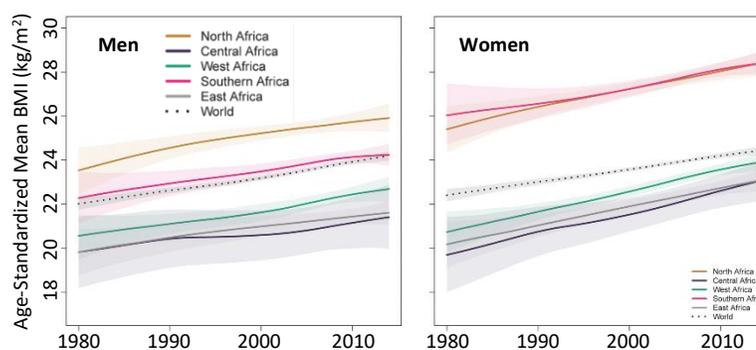


Prevalence of Stunted Children Under 5 (1986-2017)²

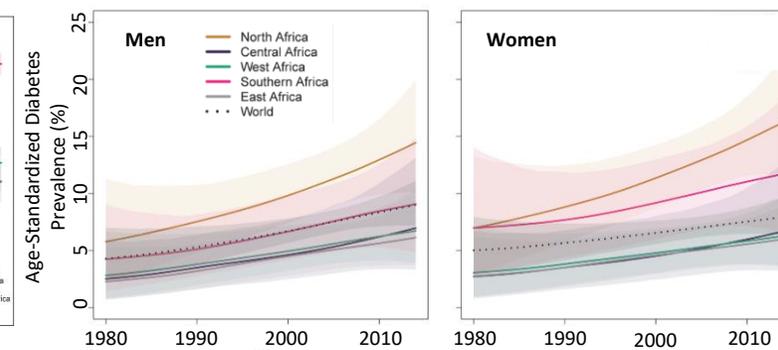


...while the prevalence of overweight and obesity is on the rise, along with diet-related noncommunicable diseases

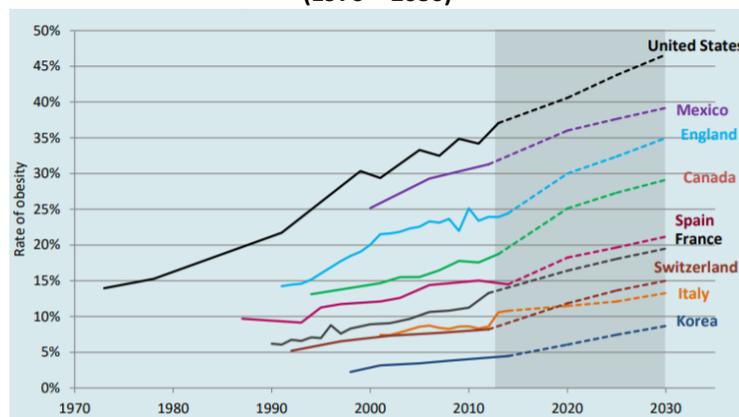
Mean Average BMI in Africa (1980-2014)³



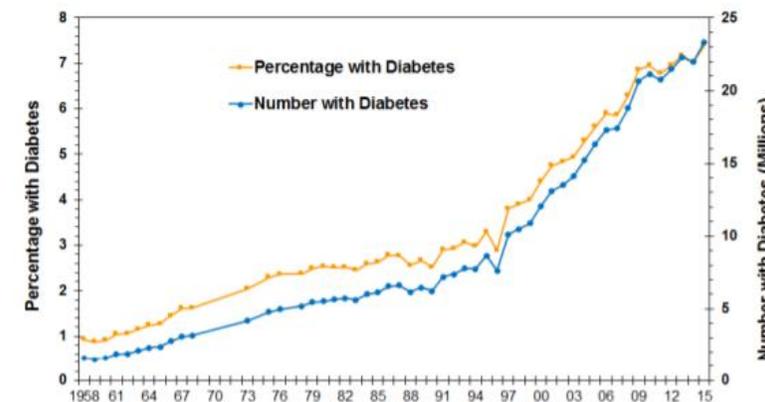
Mean Average Diabetes Prevalence in Africa (1980-2014)³



Historical and Projected Obesity Rates in OECD Countries (1970 – 2030)⁴



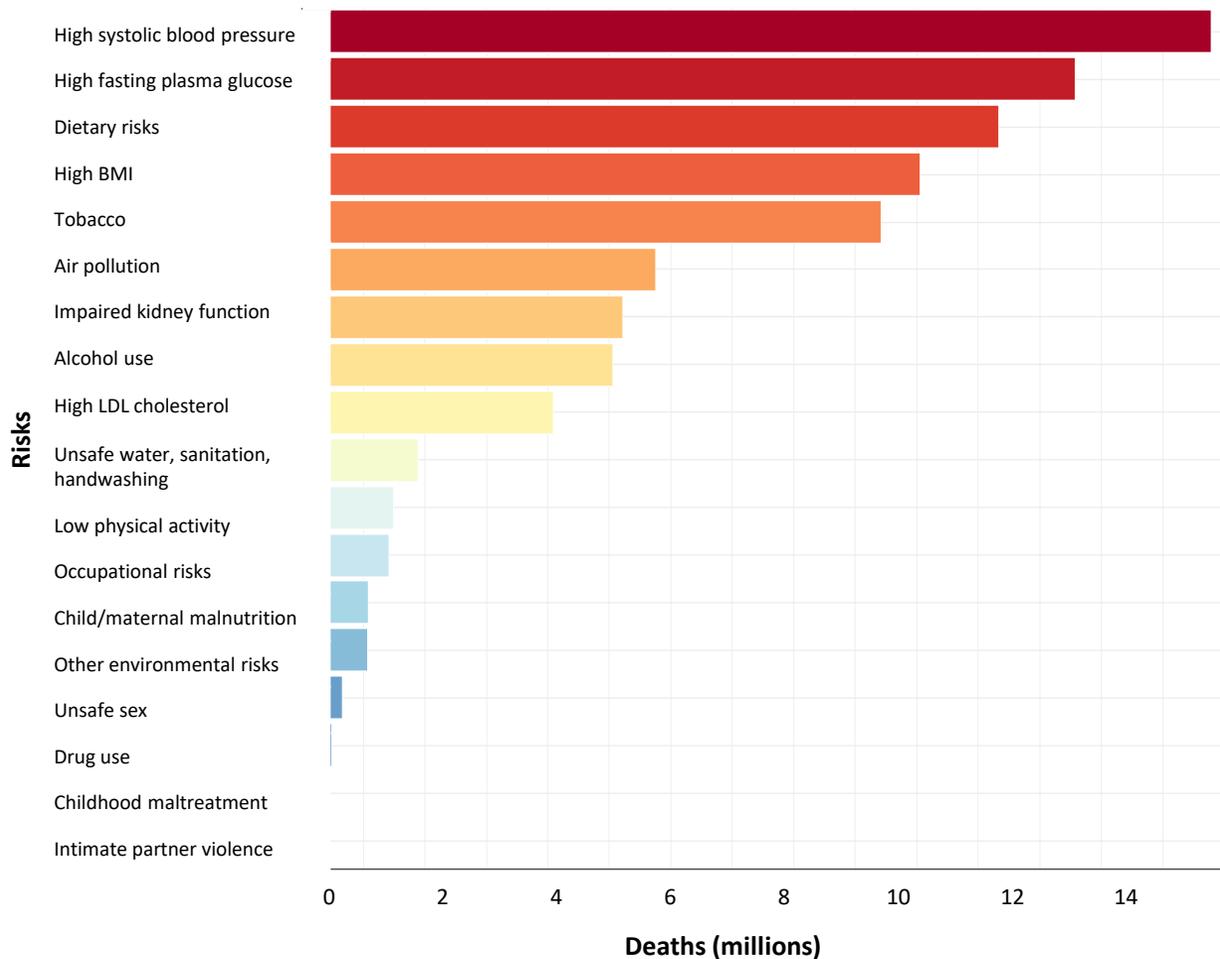
Number and Percentage of Population with Diagnosed Diabetes in the US (1958 – 2015)⁵



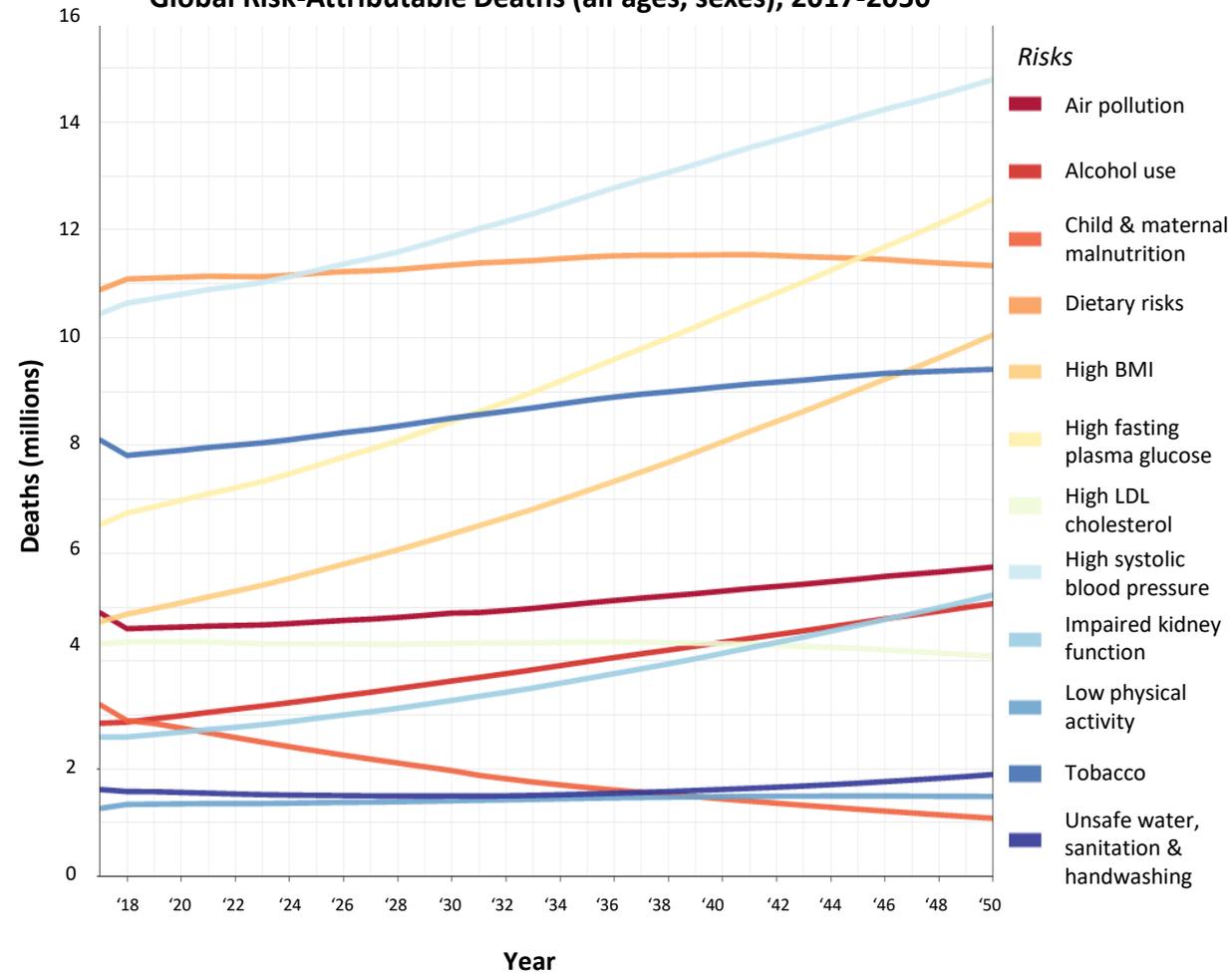
Source: (1) [Our World in Data](#) [citing FAO]; (2) [Our World in Data](#) [citing World Bank]; (3) [IJE](#) 2017; (4) [OECD](#) 2017; (5) [CDC](#) 2017

According to IHME, encouraging the adoption of the minimum risk diet is the single intervention that holds the most potential for improving human health outcomes

Global Risk-Attributable Deaths (all causes, ages, sexes), 2050¹



Global Risk-Attributable Deaths (all ages, sexes), 2017-2050¹



By 2050, most preventable deaths will be diet-related

Source: (1) IHME Preliminary Analysis 2019