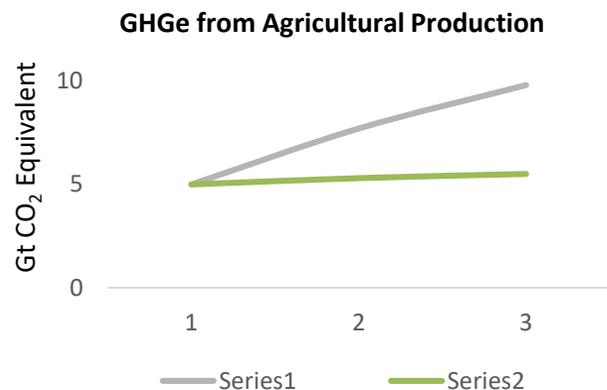


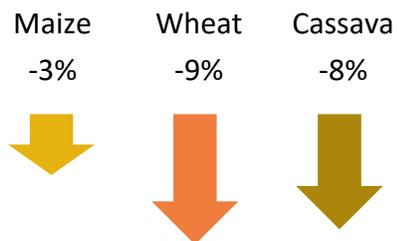
# Our food system must be transformed...in its current form is putting our planet and health at risk

*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 Agreement<sup>1</sup>*

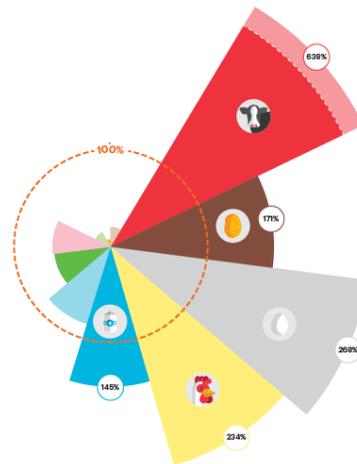
**GHGe under “business as usual” agriculture scenario compared with IPCC target<sup>1</sup>**



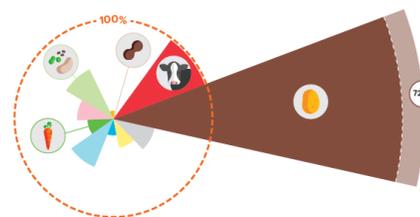
**Projected changes to East African yields by 2030 due to climate change<sup>2,3</sup>**

*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 impacts<sup>4</sup>*

*Consumers eat unhealthy diets that lead to disease and environmental damage*



**North American consumption compared with “planetary health boundary” (red circle)<sup>4</sup>**



**Sub-Saharan African consumption compared with “planetary health boundary” (red circle)<sup>4</sup>**

*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;<sup>4</sup> obesity prevalence is projected to rise to 42% by 2030, adding \$550B in healthcare costs<sup>5,6</sup>*

***30 of the 41 countries with a triple burden of malnutrition are in Africa;**<sup>7</sup> 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 2030<sup>8</sup>*

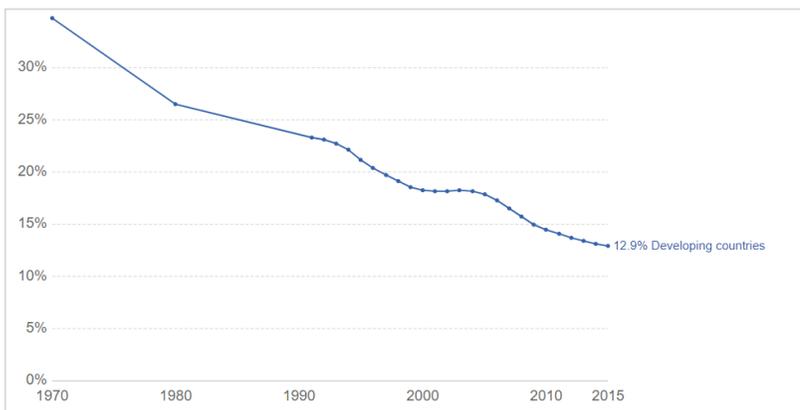
Source: (1) Deloitte Analysis of EAT Lancet Data 2019; (2) [IFPRI](#) 2018; (3) [CGIAR](#) 2014; (4) EAT Lancet Commission 2019; (5) [American Journal of Preventive Medicine](#) 2010; (6) [Robert Wood Johnson Foundation](#) 2012; (7) [Global Nutrition Report](#) 2018; (8) [WHO](#) 2019

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

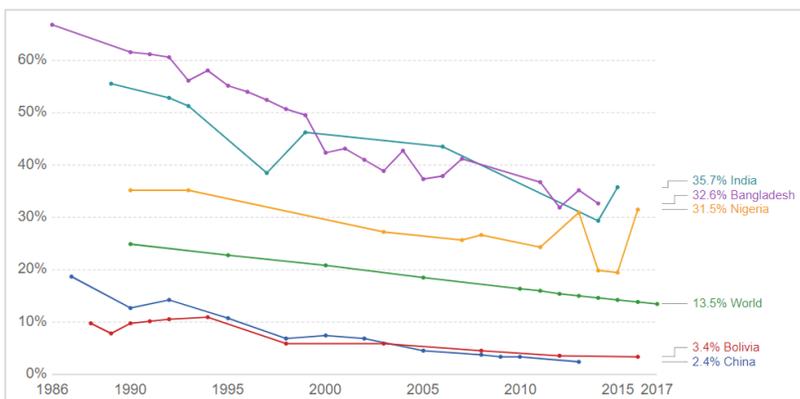
# And while the fight against malnutrition has led to big wins, new challenges are on the horizon

*Undernourishment persists but has declined significantly over time...*

**Prevalence of Undernourishment in Developing Countries (1970-2015)<sup>1</sup>**

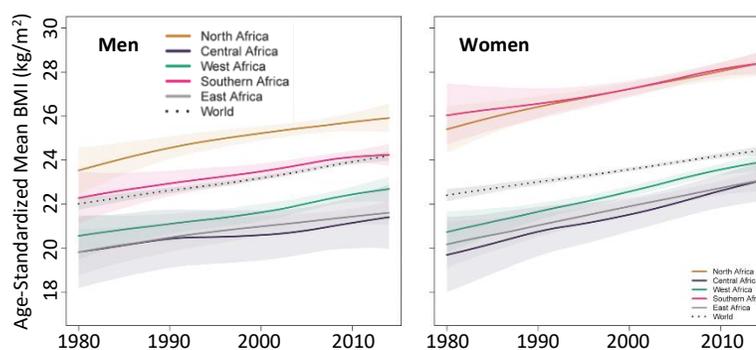


**Prevalence of Stunted Children Under 5 (1986-2017)<sup>2</sup>**

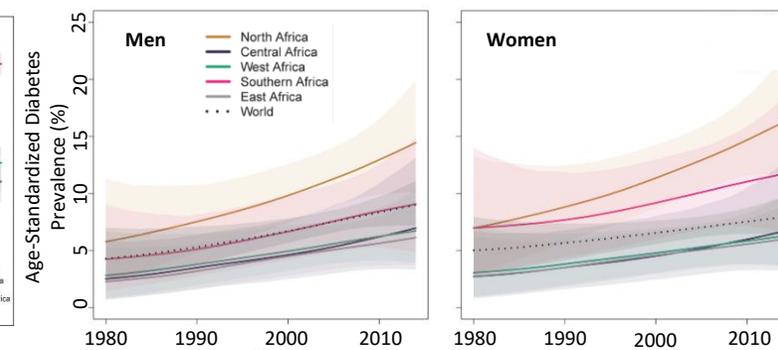


*...while the prevalence of overweight and obesity is on the rise, along with diet-related noncommunicable diseases*

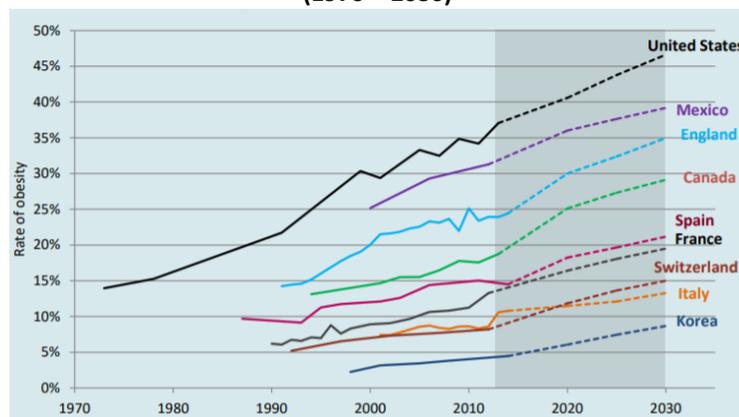
**Mean Average BMI in Africa (1980-2014)<sup>3</sup>**



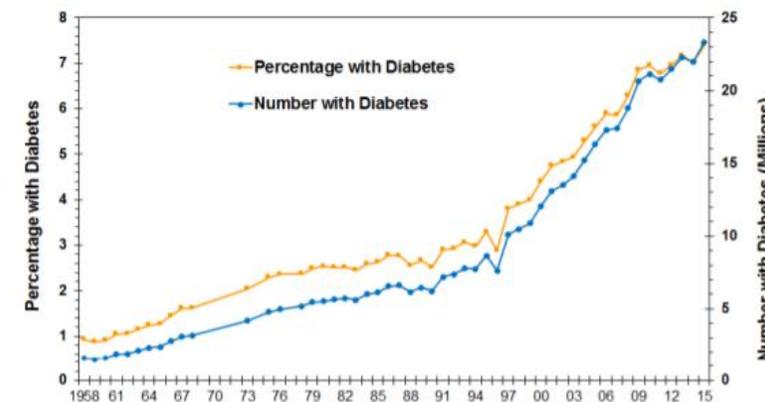
**Mean Average Diabetes Prevalence in Africa (1980-2014)<sup>3</sup>**



**Historical and Projected Obesity Rates in OECD Countries (1970 – 2030)<sup>4</sup>**



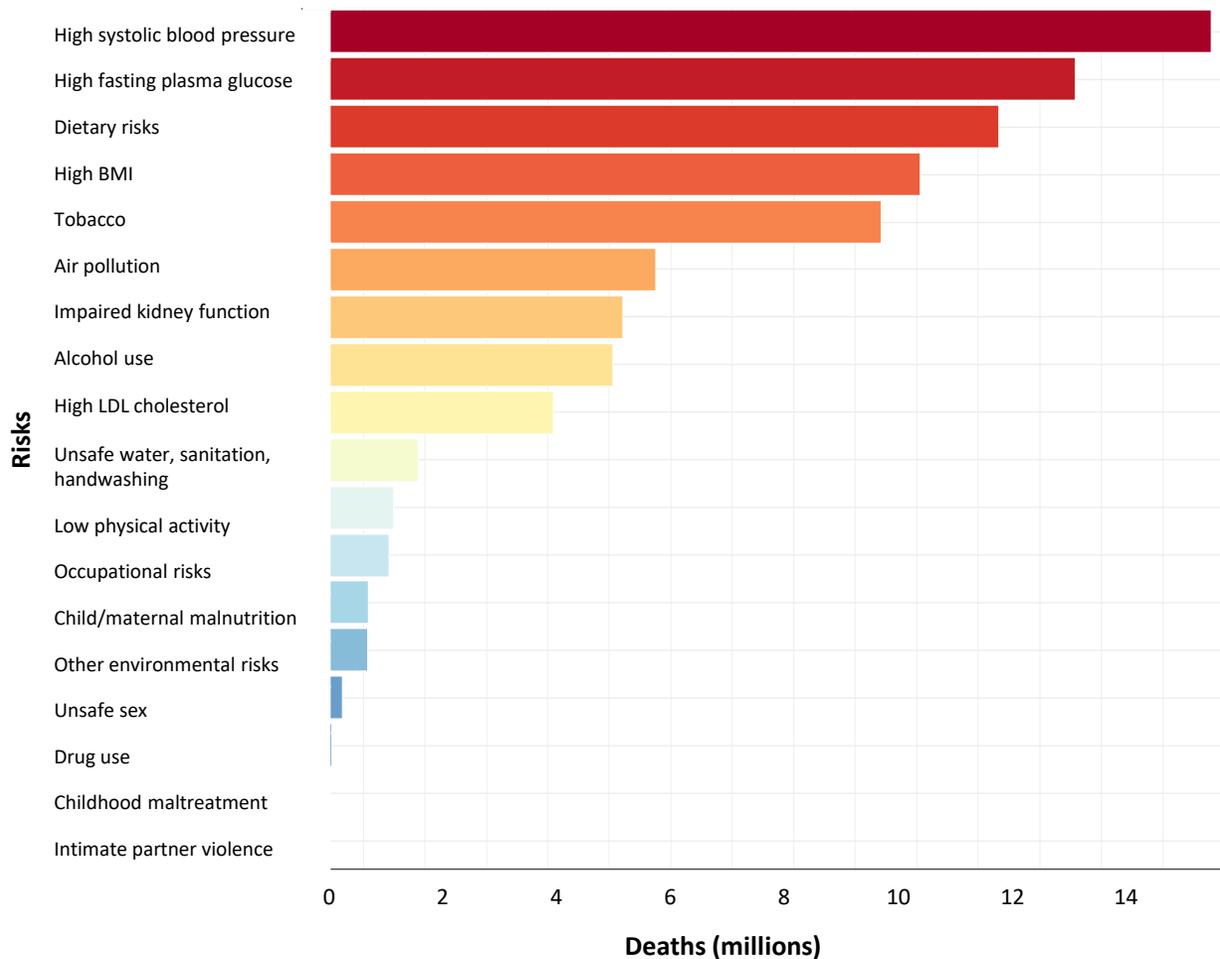
**Number and Percentage of Population with Diagnosed Diabetes in the US (1958 – 2015)<sup>5</sup>**



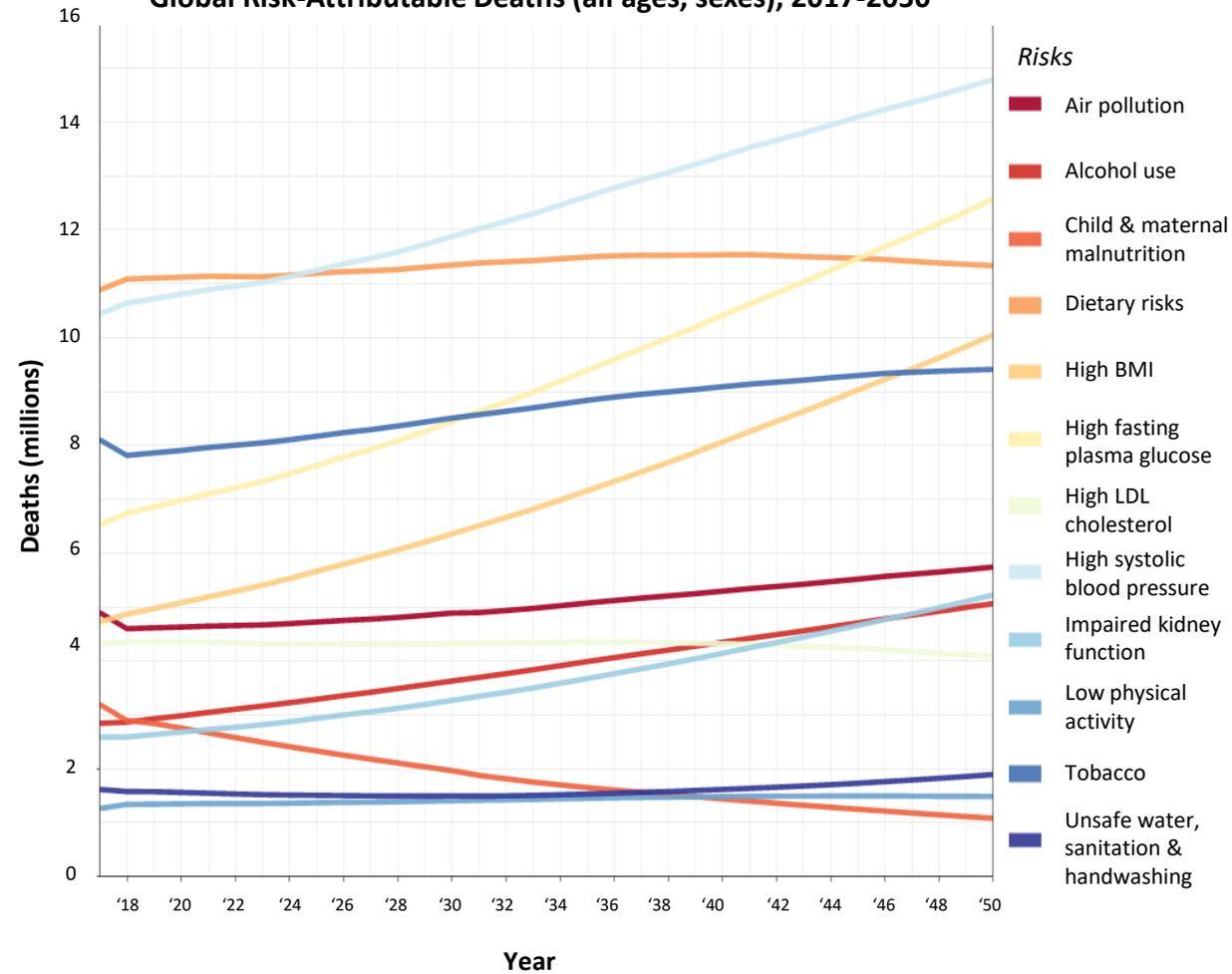
Source: (1) [Our World in Data](#) [citing FAO]; (2) [Our World in Data](#) [citing World Bank]; (3) [IJE](#) 2017; (4) [OECD](#) 2017; (5) [CDC](#) 2017

# 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), 2050<sup>1</sup>



Global Risk-Attributable Deaths (all ages, sexes), 2017-2050<sup>1</sup>



***By 2050, most preventable deaths will be diet-related***

Source: (1) IHME Preliminary Analysis 2019