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The Prevalence of Severe Food Insecurity: A Comparative Analysis Across Global Regions

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Abstract: Globally, enough food is produced to provide every man, woman and child with more than 2.300 kilocalories per day, which is more than enough. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) require that all nations fulfill 17 broad development goals by the year 2030 but the prospects are not at all good and humanity is not on track to the targets on any of the nutritional indicators established on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

• Introduction

Measuring food insecurity is a crucial aspect in understanding and effectively addressing this complex phenomenon. In order to assess the extent and nature of this problem and to develop appropriate strategies and policies, it is essential to have reliable tools and methods to measure food insecurity.

• Material and method

The Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, measured by the FIES is monitoring the global progress towards meeting the Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG2), meaningly Zero Hunger. The prevalence of food insecurity, as determined by the FIES, offer distinct viewpoints and employ diverse approaches and data sources.

• Results and discussions

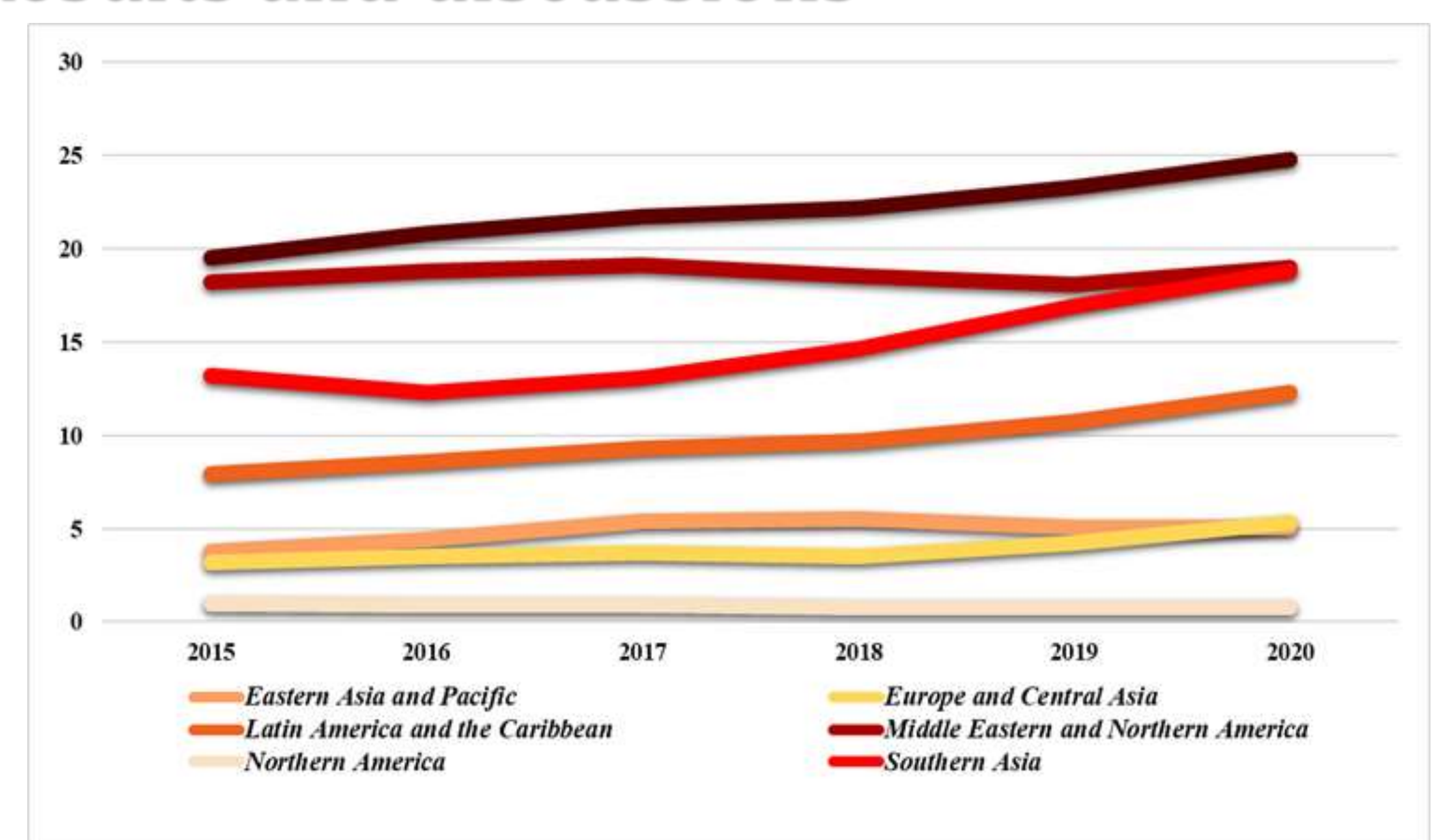


Figure 1. Prevalence of severe food insecurity in the total population from 2015 to 2020, by region

• Conclusions

Low-income people may have difficulty allowing themselves sufficient and nutritious food, which can lead to food insecurity. At the same time, the decline in GDP is often associated with rising unemployment. People with no jobs or unstable jobs may have difficulty providing food for their families