

## **The state of food security and nutrition in the world**

The PDF document addresses current global food security and nutrition trends, highlighting both progress and ongoing challenges. It reports a decrease in hunger rates, with an estimated 8.2% of the global population facing hunger in 2024, a reduction from previous years. While regions like South eastern Asia, southern Asia, have shown improvement, subregions of Africa and western Asia continue to experience rising hunger rates. the document notes that approximately 2.3 billion people were moderately or severely food insecure in 2024, with disparities evident between urban and rural populations. the gender gap In food insecurity persists, with women consistently facing higher prevalence rates than men. Furthermore, the cost of a healthy diet has risen globally, affecting accessibility, Specially in low-income countries with a significant portion of the population remains unable to afford nutritious food. Overall, while there are signs of progress towards food security and nutrition goals, significant challenges, particularly in Africa and among vulnerable populations, underscore the complexity of achieving sustainable development goals related to hunger and nutrition.

### **main information in the PDF**

#### **1. decrease in hunger rates**

The global hunger rate is estimated at 8.2% For 2024,a reduction from 8.5% in 2023 and 8.7% in 2022. This translates to approximately 638 to 720 million people facing hunger.

#### **2. regional disparities**

improvements in hunger rates are in regions like South eastern Asia, southern Asia, and South America. In contrast fab regions of Africa and western Asia Have seen rising hunger rates, with Africa's prevalence reaching 20.2%.

#### **3. food insecurity statistics**

about 28 percent of the global population, or approximately 2.3 billion people, experienced moderate or severe food insecurity in 2024, which reflects ongoing access issues to adequate food.

Trends at The regional level differ notably, with food insecurity on the rise in Africa.

#### **4. Urban rural divide**

food insecurity affects a higher proportion of rural populations compared to the urban areas. While food insecurity has decreased in urban areas globally, it worsened in rural areas particularly in Africa.

#### **5. Gender inequality**

Women consistently face higher rates of food insecurity compared to men, indicating persistent gender disparities in access to food.

#### **6. Rising cost of healthy diets**

The cost of a healthy diet increased to an average of 4.46 purchasing power parity(PPP) Dollars per person per day in 2024, up from 4.3 PPP dollars in 2023. although the number of people unable to afford a healthy diet fell to 2.6 billion, Africa saw a stark rise in unaffordability.

#### **7. Nutritional status**

improvements were noted and child stunting rates, decreasing from 26.4% in 2012 to 23.2% in 2024. however the prevalence of child wasting remained largely unchanged. child overweight remained largely unchanged as well.

the percentage of infants under six months of age receiving exclusive breastfeeding had increased significantly.

the prevalence of adult obesity had increased, while the prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years revealed either no improvement or an increase in Prevalence in nearly all regions.

#### **8. Projected challenges**

It is projected that 512 million people may still face hunger by 2030, most of whom will be in Africa, highlighting the significance challenges ahead in achieving the sustainable development goal (SDG) of zero hunger .

Overall, while the report, note some progress in food security and nutrition, it underscores significant challenges, particularly in Africa and among vulnerable populations, that complicate the achievement of the sustainable development goals related to food security and nutrition.