

## **SDG2 — Food Insecurity & Nutritional Gap Analysis**

This 1-page summary applies the CRISP-DM framework to analyze global food insecurity using World Development Indicators. It highlights uneven progress, persistent nutrition gaps, and vulnerability to inflation shocks.

### **Key Insights**

- Progress remains uneven: some countries still face >30% undernourishment, while others are below 5%.
- Nutrition is not only about calories: stunting and anemia persist even in middle-income economies.
- Price shocks matter: inflation increases risk significantly in fragile economies.

### **Risks & Limitations**

- Data gaps and lags limit comparability across countries and years.
- Unobserved shocks (conflict, climate, pandemics) are not fully captured.
- Inflation volatility can rapidly worsen food insecurity profiles.

### **Recommendations**

- High-risk countries: scale safety nets, child & maternal nutrition, and yield-raising interventions.
- Moderate countries: stabilize prices through logistics, storage, and targeted transfers.
- Resilient countries: diversify crops, invest in climate-smart agriculture, and share best practices.
- Inflation-sensitive countries: strengthen value chains, apply trade facilitation, and deploy price controls.