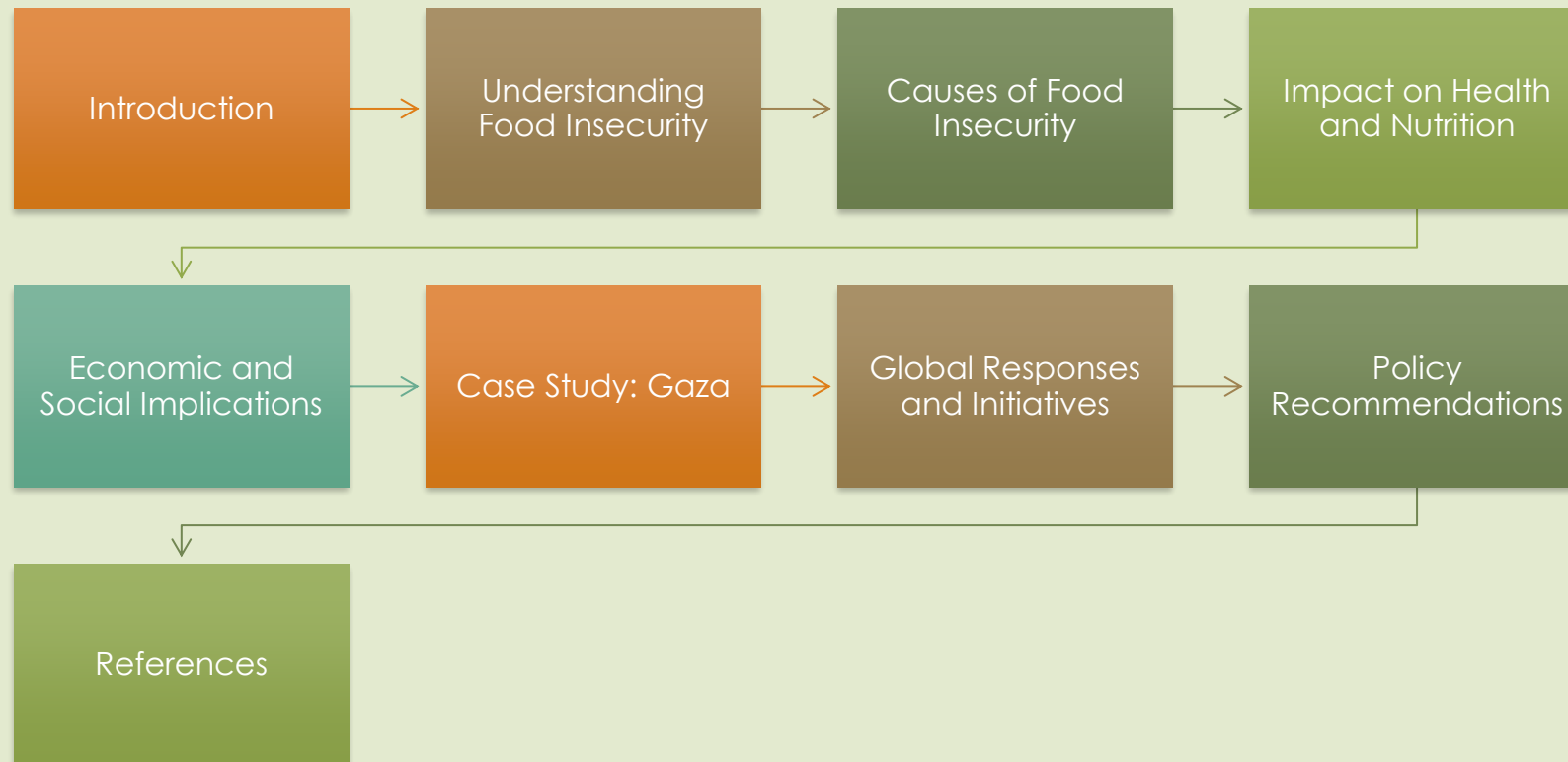




Food Insecurity: A Global Crisis in 2025

Hogihov

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Introduction

Zero Hunger

"Between 713 and 757 million people may have faced hunger in 2023 – one out of 11 people in the world, and one out of every five in Africa" (FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP, & WHO, 2024).

Food insecurity - a
CRITICAL in Africa

In Asia – same

In Latin America
and the Caribbean
regions - some
progress has been
achieved.

Nevertheless, in 2023,
at least 2.33 billion
human beings were
either moderately or
severely food
insecure.

a world with



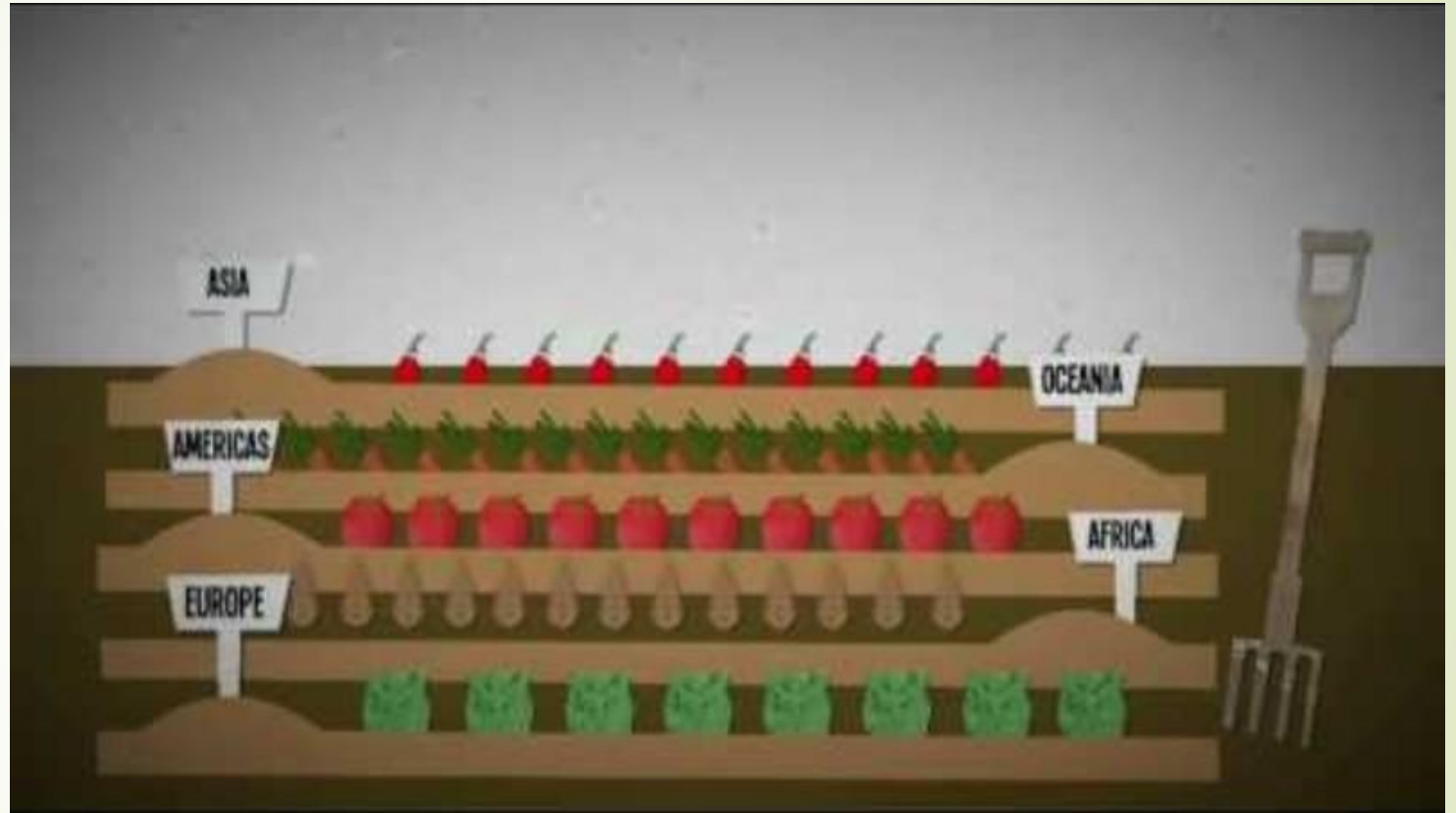
SDG 2:

ZERO HUNGER



Understanding Food Insecurity

- Types of food insecurity:
 - Acute food insecurity
 - Chronic food insecurity





Causes of Food Insecurity

Poverty

Poverty leaves millions devoid of the resources to grow and secure enough food.

More than 680 million people worldwide live in extreme poverty.

- That is less than 2.5 dollars per day.

As a result, they cannot afford fundamental nutritional resources.

Moreover, poverty incorporates generational implications, making it a vicious cycle of hunger and hardship.

War/Armed Conflict

- In many countries affected by food insecurity, armed conflicts have displaced millions, destroying agricultural infrastructure and food supply chains.
- For instance, in Ukraine and Sudan, wars have caused severe food shortages.

- How the war is causing food insecurity



Climate Change



Climate change also exacerbates food insecurity, especially given the droughts, fires, flooding, and other unpredictable weather patterns.



Prolonged droughts and erratic rainfalls usually impact agricultural yields in more than forty nations.



Smallholder farmers are unable to achieve their goals.



Moreover, desertification and rising sea levels reduce arable land, creating food scarcity and driving communities into poverty.

Economic Inequalities

- Economic inequalities, especially in 2025, which is the year of the China-USA war.
- As per the reports from 2024, at least 70% of nations reported an over 5% food inflation (Mahnoor, 2025).
- At the same time, economic inequalities may occur in urban regions where food deserts become common.

- Food Systems that mitigate climate change



Impact on Health and Nutrition

Malnutrition leads to stunted growth in children and increased susceptibility to diseases.

Approximately 148 million children under five suffer from stunting due to prolonged malnutrition.

Severe acute malnutrition threatens 14 million children globally, requiring immediate intervention.




Economic and Social Implications

Food insecurity hampers economic development by reducing workforce productivity.

It can lead to social unrest, as seen in historical events like the Arab Spring.

Increased healthcare costs due to malnutrition-related illnesses strain public health systems.





Gaza: A Humanitarian Crisis Amid Blockade

Over 90% of Gaza's population faces acute food insecurity.

Approximately 65,000 children have been hospitalized for severe malnutrition.

The Israeli blockade since March 2025 has halted the entry of food, fuel, and medical supplies.

Community kitchens and bakeries have ceased operations due to depleted supplies.

The UN warns of a potential famine, with the situation deteriorating rapidly (Berger & Carman, 2025).



Global Responses and Initiatives

- The World Bank and other organizations are implementing programs to address food insecurity.
- Efforts include emergency food assistance, agricultural development projects, and policy reforms.
- However, funding shortfalls and political challenges hinder these initiatives.





Policy Recommendations

Invest in	Invest in Agriculture: Enhance support for smallholder farmers and sustainable practices.
Strengthen	Strengthen Social Safety Nets: Implement programs to protect vulnerable populations.
Promote	Promote Climate Resilience: Develop strategies to adapt to climate change impacts on agriculture.
Enhance	Enhance Conflict Resolution: Address the root causes of conflicts that disrupt food systems.



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