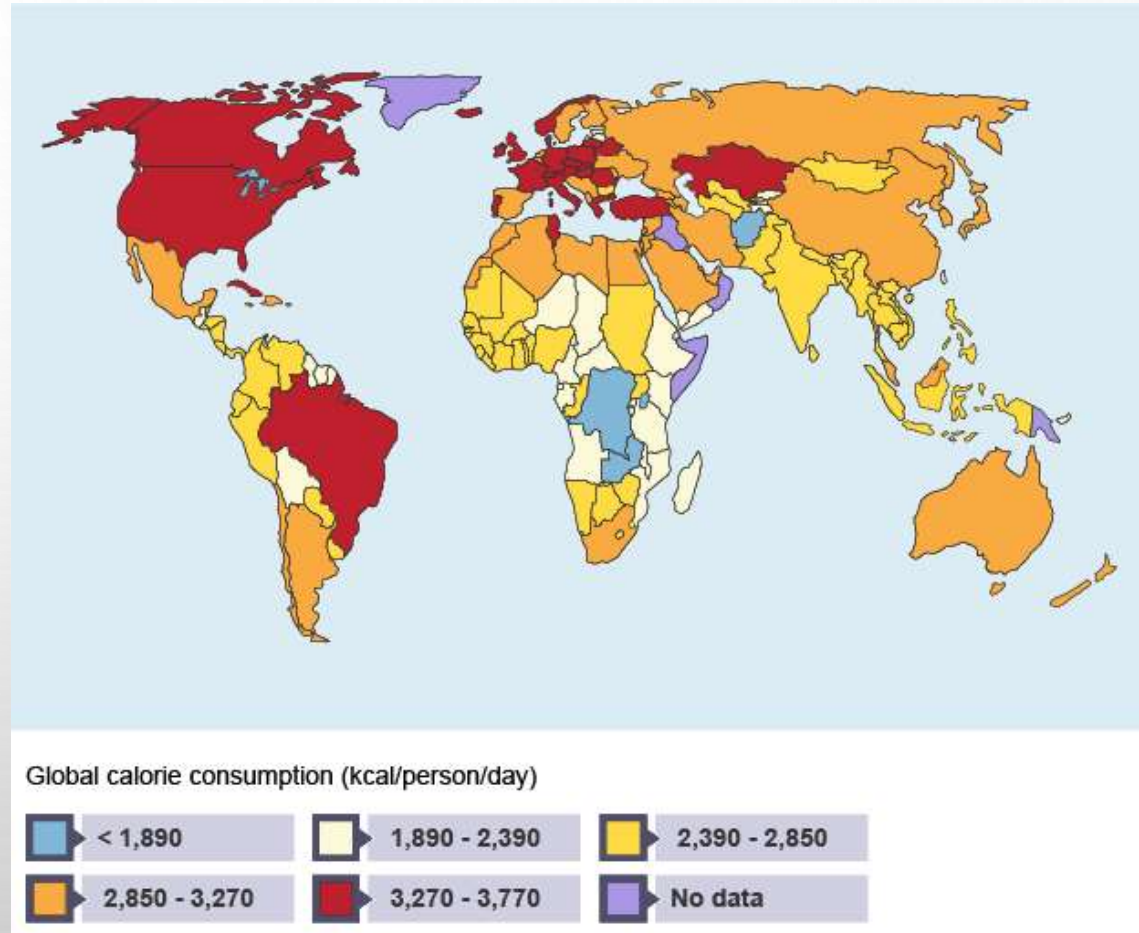
The background of the slide is a light gray gradient with several realistic water droplets of various sizes scattered across it. The droplets have highlights and shadows, giving them a three-dimensional appearance.

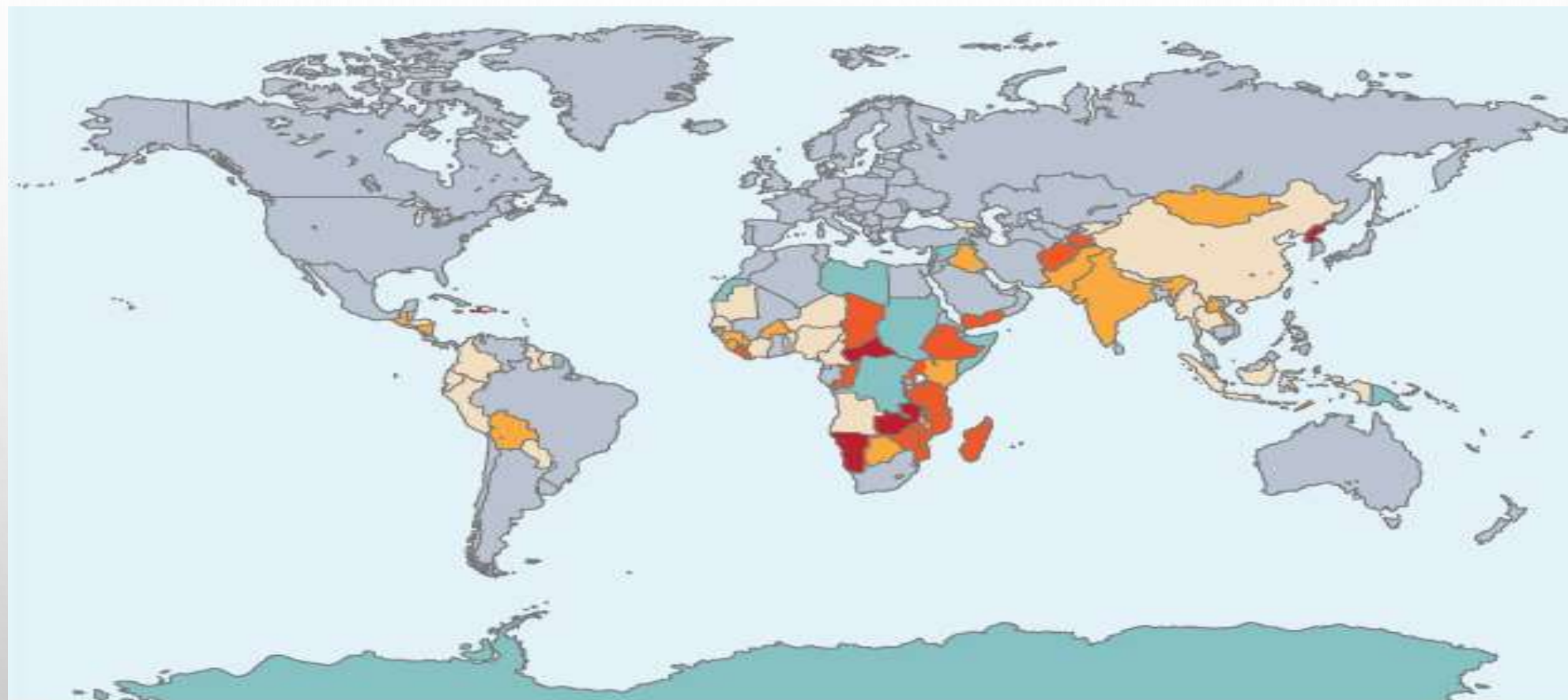
AGRICULTURE GEOGRAPHY
UNIT-4
FOOD AVAILABILITY AND FOOD
SECURITY

GLOBAL PATTERN OF FOOD INTAKE

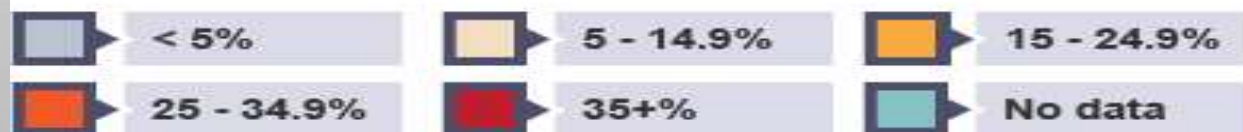
To illustrate the world pattern of access to food in different ways:

1. Global calorie consumption
2. The global hunger index





Percentage of total population undernourished



GLOBAL FOOD AVAILABILITY

- After remaining virtually unchanged from 2014 to 2019, the [Prevalence of undernourishment \(pou\)](#) climbed to around 9.9 percent in 2020, from 8.4 percent a year earlier.
- It is estimated that between 720 and 811 million people in the world faced hunger in 2020.
- Around 660 million people may still face hunger in 2030, in part due to lasting effects of the covid-19 pandemic on global food security.
- Of the total number of undernourished people in 2020 (768 million): 282 million live in Africa, 418 million live in Asia, and 60 million live in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- Nearly one in three people in the world (2.37 billion) did not have access to adequate food in 2020 – that’s an increase of almost 320 million people in just one year.

FOOD MILE



- The distance food travels from where it is grown to where it is ultimately purchased or consumed by the end user.
- The more food miles that attach to a given food, the less sustainable and the less environmentally desirable that food is. The term food miles has become part of the vernacular among food system professionals when describing the farm to consumer pathways of food.
- For example, for every calorie of carrot flown in from south Africa to Europe, 66 calories of fuel is spent - contributing significantly to co2 emissions [sustain, 2002].
- Food production, distribution and consumption patterns have undergone a major transformation over the past 50 years. Retailers have continued to develop ever more extensive and sophisticated outlets and distribution systems and import an increasing volume of produce. Consumers have become used to convenient, comfortable shopping facilities, and a large range of quality produce.

FOOD DEFICIT AND SHORTAGE CAUSES

- Poverty
- Environmental degradation
- Climate change
- Conflict
- Politics
- Poor transportation
- Increased price
- Inadequate infrastructure

METHODS TO ALLEVIATE FOOD DEFICIT

Food insecurity affects over [820 million](#) people all over the world, and no region is exempt from it.

- **1. Reduce food waste**
- **2. Reduce the risk of commercializing**
- **3. Improve existing infrastructural programs**
- **4. Improve trade policies**
- **5. Promote diversification**
- **6. Close the yield gap**
- **7. Work towards defeating climate change**