About 700 million people in the world still lack sufficient food for an active and healthy life.

Yet progress has been made, even in the presence of significant population growth. Approximately 218 million fewer people suffer from undernourishment than 25 years ago and 109 million fewer than a decade ago.

The year 2015 marks the end of the monitoring period for the Millennium Development Goal targets. Seventy-three out of 129 developing countries—more than half of the countries monitored—have reached the MDG 1 hunger target of halving the proportion of the chronically undernourished.

In developing regions the target was almost achieved, with the share of undernourished having decreased during the monitoring period from 23.3 to 12.9 percent.

Some regions, such as Latin America, the east and southeastern regions of Asia, the Caucasus and Central Asia, and the northern and western regions of Africa, have made fast progress. Progress was also recorded in southern Asia, Oceania, the Caribbean and southern and eastern Africa, but at too slow a pace to reach the MDG 1 target.

In many countries that have failed to reach the international hunger targets, natural and human-induced disasters or political instability have resulted in protracted crises, with increased vulnerability and food insecurity among large segments of the populations.

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The latest global undernourishment estimates published in SOFI 2015 have been slightly revised downward to the data for the 2000-2002 period and upward for the 2010-2012 period. These revisions do not change the overall assessment of the state of global food insecurity and the monitoring period for the Millennium Development Goal hunger target. The revisions reflect new information on agricultural production in Senegal, provided by the Agence Nationale de Statistique et de la Démographie, has led to a revision of the national per capita availability of calories. Based on the updated data, new estimates of the prevalence of undernourishment and the number of undernourished people for the period from 2010-12 to 2014-16 were calculated.

These revisions do not change the overall assessment of the state of global food insecurity among large segments of the populations.

The prevalence of undernourishment varies the probability that a randomly selected individual in a population consumes an amount of dietary energy, which is insufficient to cover the country's requirements to lead an active and healthy life.

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World Food Summit (WFS) goal 1: halve, between 1990-92 and 2015, the proportion of the population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption (undernourishment). The assessment is not conducted for developed regions.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in the maps do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the United Nations or FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or concerning the delimitation of its territorial boundaries.

Prevalence of undernourishment in the population: 2014-15

Achievement of the world food summit target

Achievement of the millennium development goal hunger target from 1990-92 to 2014-16

About 793 million people in the world still suffer from food insecurity. The latest global undernourishment estimates published in SOFI 2015 have been slightly revised downward to the data for the 2000-2002 period and upward for the 2010-2012 period. These revisions do not change the overall assessment of the state of global food insecurity and the monitoring period for the Millennium Development Goal hunger target. The revisions reflect new information on agricultural production in Senegal, provided by the Agence Nationale de Statistique et de la Démographie, has led to a revision of the national per capita availability of calories. Based on the updated data, new estimates of the prevalence of undernourishment and the number of undernourished people for the period from 2010-12 to 2014-16 were calculated.

Achievement of the world food summit target

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PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT IN THE POPULATION

OECD

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