



Global Food Security and Pathways to Achieving It Amid Economic Crises: An Analytical Perspective Based on International Statistics and Indicators

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Abstract :

This study aims to analyze the state of global food security in the context of recurring economic crises and to highlight the main challenges hindering its achievement, relying on recent international statistics and indicators. It also examines the impact of economic crises—such as rising food and energy prices and disruptions in supply chains—on countries' ability to ensure sustainable food availability. The study adopts a descriptive–analytical approach through the analysis of data and statistics issued by relevant international institutions. The findings indicate that achieving global food security requires strengthening international cooperation, supporting domestic agricultural production, improving the efficiency of food supply chains, and adopting economic and development policies that mitigate the effects of economic crises on food security, particularly in developing countries that are more vulnerable to global market fluctuations.

Keywords: Global Food Security, Economic Crises, International Statistics, Agricultural Production, Food Supply Chains.

Introduction :

The importance of food security has reached an extreme degree in light of the development of challenges and changes taking place in our contemporary world. Achieving food security has become the first goal and the main destination for all nations of the world, through producing what can be produced or resorting to importing what it needs.

In the ten years since the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted by the 193 member states of the United Nations, the world has witnessed a global pandemic, an economic downturn, an increasing number of conflicts and extreme weather events. Last year's edition of this report revealed a continuing rise in rates of hunger and food insecurity, exceeding the levels reported in 2015 when the 2030 Agenda was launched. Some progress was reported on key indicators of nutrition, including many that lay the foundations for children to reach their full growth and development potential, but rising obesity rates herald significant challenges to the health and well-being of all age groups.

Thus, our study of food security aims to shed light on an important dimension of human security by addressing the most important axes on which food security is based, by addressing its dimensions and mechanisms for preserving it in light of the increasing threats to it throughout the world. In light of the growing interest in the problems of food, its availability, distribution



and quality at the global level, the need has emerged to research food security, which constitutes one of the factors influencing the overall approach to human security, which leads to raising the following problem:

Research problem:

How can food security, which is part of the overall approach to human security, be achieved in light of the growing threats to it?

I. Conceptual framework for food security in the world

The issue of food security is considered one of the fundamental issues of increasing importance at the global level, especially in light of the growing population and increasing dependence on food imports to meet basic needs and ensure social and economic stability. It is a basic human right that has been linked over time to multiple concepts that reflect its various dimensions.

1) The concept of food security:

For many years, the food problem has been one of the most important problems that has received great attention from the research community, as these problems have been linked to what has come to be called food security, the latter for which many concepts have been presented, each according to his opinion and ideological and cultural orientations. Below we will provide some definitions for it:

- The Arab Organization for Agricultural Development adopted the definition of food security as follows: **“Food security means providing food in the quantity and quality necessary for vital activity on an ongoing basis for all members of the nation, based on local production and on the basis of the comparative advantage of producing the food commodity for each country and making it available to all citizens at prices that are commensurate with their incomes and financial capabilities.”**¹.
- The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) defined food security as: access by all members of society at all times to sufficient and healthy food that meets their needs and enables them to carry out their activities in a good and safe manner.²
- The World Bank defines it as the possibility of all people at all times obtaining sufficient food necessary for their activity and health. Food security for a country is achieved when this country has the marketing capacity to supply all citizens with adequate food at all times.³

2) Principles of action to improve food security and nutrition in light of protracted crises:

The Action Principles aim to guide the development, implementation and monitoring of policies and actions to improve food security and nutrition in protracted crises. 19. The interpretation and application of these principles should be adapted to the specific contexts and specific needs of all affected individuals, vulnerable populations and people living in fragile situations:⁴



- Meet immediate humanitarian needs and build resilient livelihoods:

By aligning humanitarian and development policies and actions and strengthening resilience, by responding flexibly to changing situations based on needs and vulnerability assessments, common country-led goals, and a comprehensive understanding of risks and livelihood systems.

-Focus on nutritional needs:

Improving the nutritional status of members of affected and at-risk populations, vulnerable and marginalized groups, as well as people living in fragile situations, in the short, medium and long terms, by paying special attention to nutritional needs during the first 1,000 days after Pregnancy, and the needs of pregnant and lactating women, women of reproductive age, adolescent girls, infants, children under five years of age, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, in addition to supporting policies and procedures related to nutrition, especially exclusive breastfeeding for up to six months, where possible, Continue breastfeeding up to two years of age and beyond, with appropriate complementary feeding; optimal nutrition for infants and young children; Providing access to necessary nutrients through diverse and healthy diets; micronutrient supplementation or nutrient enrichment of foods; provides food, safe drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities; Promoting good hygiene and care practices; and community-based management of acute undernutrition.

-Reaching affected populations:

Be able to provide food and nutrition assistance and livelihood support, by encouraging and facilitating rapid, safe and free access to affected communities to provide food and livelihood assistance in all situations Conflict, occupation, terrorism, or natural and man-made disasters.

- Protecting those affected by protracted crises or those exposed to their danger:

Striving to ensure the protection of those affected or at risk in protracted crises, and emphasizing the importance of respecting human rights obligations and international humanitarian law as appropriate, by promoting the safety and dignity of affected individuals, vulnerable populations, vulnerable and marginalized groups, as well as persons people living in fragile situations to allow them to receive basic assistance and secure their livelihoods.

-Empowering women and girls, promoting gender equality and encouraging gender sensitivity:

Empowering women and their organizations, promoting equal rights and participation for men, women, girls and boys, and addressing gender inequalities, by identifying and analyzing various aspects of vulnerabilities, using data disaggregated by sex and age. The challenges faced by men and women of all ages in protracted crises.

3) Dimensions of food security:

Food security has many dimensions, which we will try to briefly mention as follows:

-Economic dimension:

This dimension explains the relationship between food security and the food gap, which requires studying the demand and supply sides for food, as well as focusing on the inability of peoples to provide the food needs of their populations, as the increase of this gap is linked to the development of population numbers as well as the irrational exploitation of natural



resources, which constitutes an economic burden for food security on the state. We find that the economic dimension of food security includes a development aspect represented by the impact of its prevailing level in the country on economic development, as there is a direct relationship between food and health on the one hand and the process of economic development on the other hand. Providing the basic requirements of food enables individuals to play their role in achieving the path of economic and social development. On the contrary, the deterioration of the level of food security reflects a deterioration in the health status of individuals, as they are the most important elements of production available in developing countries.⁵

-The political dimension:

The political dimension of food security includes political aspects that are at the core of the state's concerns, such that providing the required food ration to the population and meeting their basic food needs leads to the political stability of the state, and the opposite happens if the latter is not available.⁶

-Social dimension:

The increase in population density of the state makes it unable to achieve food security for its residents, which leads the population and individuals to rural displacement and illegal immigration, as well as the spread of social evils such as theft and others, in order to obtain a living. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has indicated that poverty is considered one of the main causes of food insecurity, and therefore the state must fight poverty and unemployment and work to reduce it, in order to maintain the social, political, economic and security stability of the state.⁷

II- An analytical view of the future of food security in countries of the world:⁸

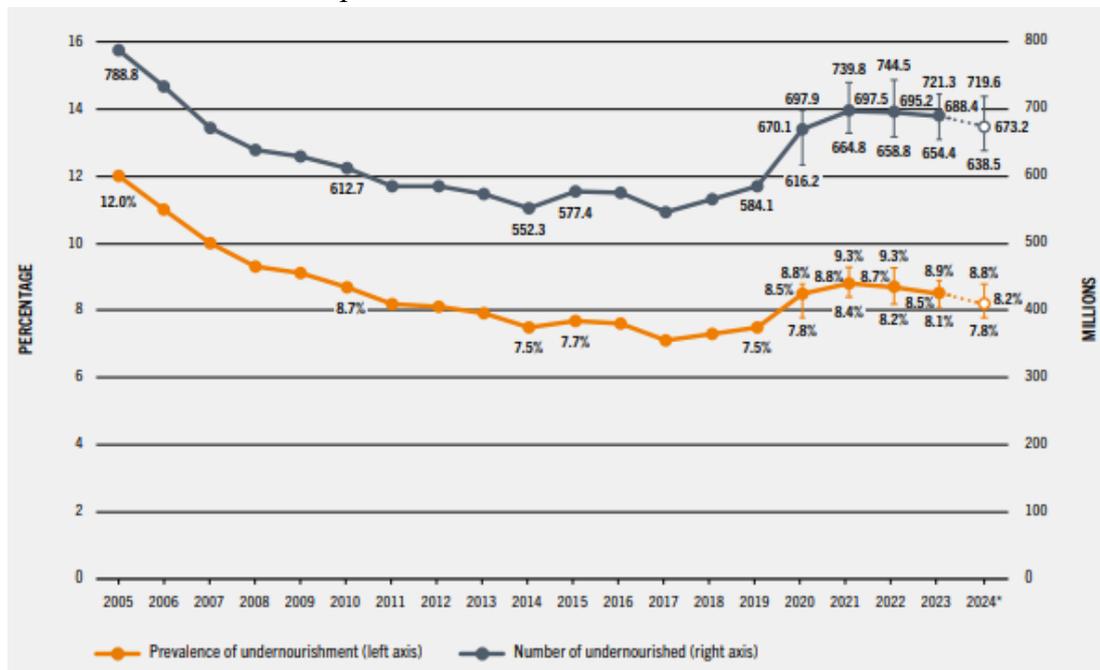
In 2024, food security is likely to remain one of the critical challenges facing the world. Therefore, the World Bank has included food and nutrition security among the eight global challenges that need to be broadly addressed, and has mobilized \$45 billion in resources to address issues and protect livelihoods around the world, exceeding its expected initial commitment of \$30 billion announced by the Bank in May 2022.

Anticipating and understanding the evolution of food security and associated responses to future trends is essential for developing effective policies and response plans. The World Bank's Global Food Security Outlook, which is updated three times a year, most recently in October 2023, is one comprehensive resource developed to support this endeavour. This blog aims to extract key insights and ideas from the latest findings reported in the report and their implications for food security in 2024 and beyond..

1) The prevalence of malnutrition:

Updated global estimates indicate signs of a decline in world hunger in recent years. It is estimated that 8.2 percent of the world's population may have faced hunger and 8.7 percent in 2022 in 2024, compared to 8.5 percent in 2023. The drivers of the progress achieved lie at the level of The global trend continues to improve significantly in Southeast Asia and South Asia - which reflects new data from India - and in South America. Unfortunately, this positive trend contradicts the steady rise in hunger rates in Africa and Western Asia.

Figure 1: Updated global estimates indicate a decline in global hunger in recent years after a sharp increase from 2019 to 2020

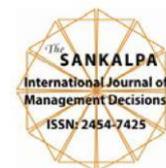


Source : The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2025, available at: <https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/920c98e0-8206-419e-9ca3-6af9e26e9eeb/content>

The latest assessment of world hunger based on the prevalence of undernourishment reveals signs of improvement in recent years. The prevalence of undernutrition began to rise slowly in 2017, then witnessed a sharp increase in 2020 and 2021 in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the latest assessment benefited from important updates to data from several Countries, especially India, with a high population density, and indicates encouraging progress in the period between 2022 and 2024. It is estimated that 8.2 percent of the world’s population may face hunger in 2024, compared to 8.5 percent in 2024. 2023 and 8.7 percent in 2023. Estimates indicate that between 638 and 720 million people, or between 7.8 and 8.8 percent of the world’s population, faced hunger in the year 2024. Given the specified estimated value (673 million people), this indicates A decrease of 15 million people compared to 2023 and 22 million people compared to 2022.⁹

Despite progress in recent years, global estimates for 2024 remain well above pre-pandemic levels and even higher than 2015 levels when the 2030 Agenda was launched, with some 96 million more people in the world estimated to have experienced chronic hunger in 2024 than in 2015.

There are stark differences between regions of the world, and the progress achieved at the global level is due to the noticeable improvement in Southeast Asia and South Asia, which mainly reflects the impact of new data received from India and Latin America. Unfortunately, this



positive trend contradicts the steady rise in hunger rates in most sub-countries in Africa and Western Asia.

The prevalence of undernutrition in Africa exceeds 20 percent in 2024, and estimates indicate that more than one out of every 5 people living in Africa suffers from chronic hunger, equivalent to about 307 million people. Hunger rates are trending towards rising in all sub-regions except Eastern Africa.

Table 1: Prevalence of undernutrition 2005-2024

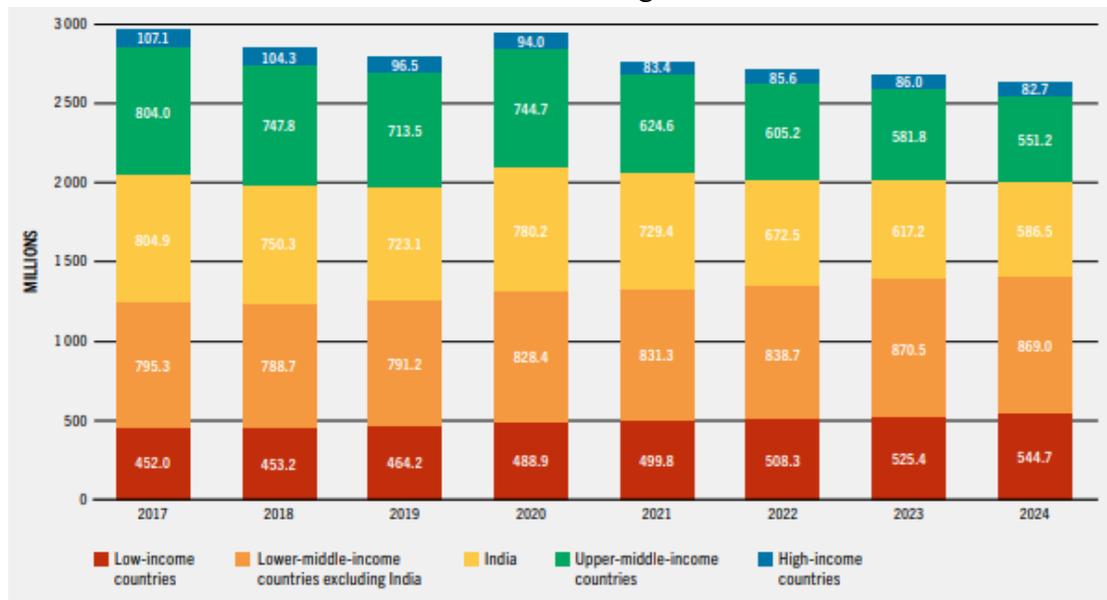
	2005	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020*	2021*	2022*	2023*	2024*
	(%)									
WORLD	12.0	8.7	7.7	7.3	7.5	8.5	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.2
AFRICA	18.9	15.9	15.9	16.6	17.4	18.5	18.9	18.9	20.0	20.2
Northern Africa	6.8	5.6	5.8	6.0	5.9	6.6	7.5	7.8	10.5	10.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	22.0	18.4	18.2	19.0	20.0	21.2	21.5	21.3	22.1	22.3
Eastern Africa	31.4	24.6	23.9	24.8	27.0	26.6	27.1	25.7	25.9	25.9
Middle Africa	28.4	23.1	23.8	24.9	25.4	28.3	28.2	28.7	29.7	30.2
Southern Africa	4.7	6.9	8.5	7.5	8.0	9.5	11.2	10.3	11.1	11.4
Western Africa	12.7	11.8	11.5	12.1	11.9	14.1	14.1	15.1	16.3	16.5
ASIA	13.8	9.4	7.7	6.5	6.6	7.8	8.1	7.9	7.3	6.7
Asia excluding India	10.5	7.0	5.4	5.1	4.6	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.2
Central Asia	13.1	6.5	4.0	3.0	2.7	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.8
Eastern Asia	6.7	2.7	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5
South-eastern Asia	16.8	11.7	7.9	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.2	5.2	4.9
Southern Asia	20.1	15.1	12.9	10.6	11.0	13.6	14.2	13.9	12.2	11.0
Western Asia	10.3	6.1	9.3	10.6	10.6	10.9	11.4	11.9	12.5	12.7
Western Asia and Northern Africa	8.6	5.9	7.7	8.4	8.4	8.9	9.6	10.0	11.6	11.8
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	8.5	5.9	5.0	5.7	5.5	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.3	5.1
Caribbean	17.8	14.1	12.7	13.6	13.7	14.8	14.7	17.6	17.4	17.5
Latin America	7.8	5.3	4.5	5.1	4.9	5.5	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.2
Central America	7.3	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.0
South America	8.0	4.9	3.8	4.9	4.6	5.5	5.3	4.7	4.2	3.8
OCEANIA	6.7	7.4	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.0	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.6
NORTHERN AMERICA AND EUROPE	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5

Source: The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2025, available at: <https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/920c98e0-8206-419e-9ca3-6af9e26e9eeb/content>

2) Healthy diet cost index:

Food prices rose throughout 2023 and 2024, pushing the average cost of a healthy diet at the global level to rise to \$4.46 on a purchasing power parity basis per person per day, compared to \$4.30 on a parity basis. Purchasing power in 2023 and \$4.01 at purchasing power parity in 2022.

Figure 3: Number of people who cannot afford a healthy diet in lower middle-income countries excluding India



Source: The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2025, available at: <https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/920c98e0-8206-419e-9ca3-6af9e26e9eeb/content>

The total number of people who are unable to afford a healthy diet is 181.9 million people in 2024, an increase of 1.6 million people compared to 2019 due to the growth of the total population, while a slight decrease is recorded in the prevalence of the inability to afford a healthy diet, which indicates some progress. In South America, there were signs of a slight decline in the number of people who are unable to afford a healthy diet between 2022 and 2024, while it witnessed... The Caribbean region has a slight increase in this number.

In North America and Europe, the number of people unable to afford a healthy diet decreased from 69.9 million people in 2019 to 56.2 million people in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 13.7 million people. North America saw a slight decrease in the prevalence of being unable to afford a healthy diet, from 4.5 percent in 2022 to 4.3 percent in 2024. A similar decline, from 5.6 percent in 2022 to 5.3 percent in 2024, equivalent to a 2.6 million reduction in the number of people unable to afford a healthy diet, a change driven primarily by improvements in Eastern Europe.

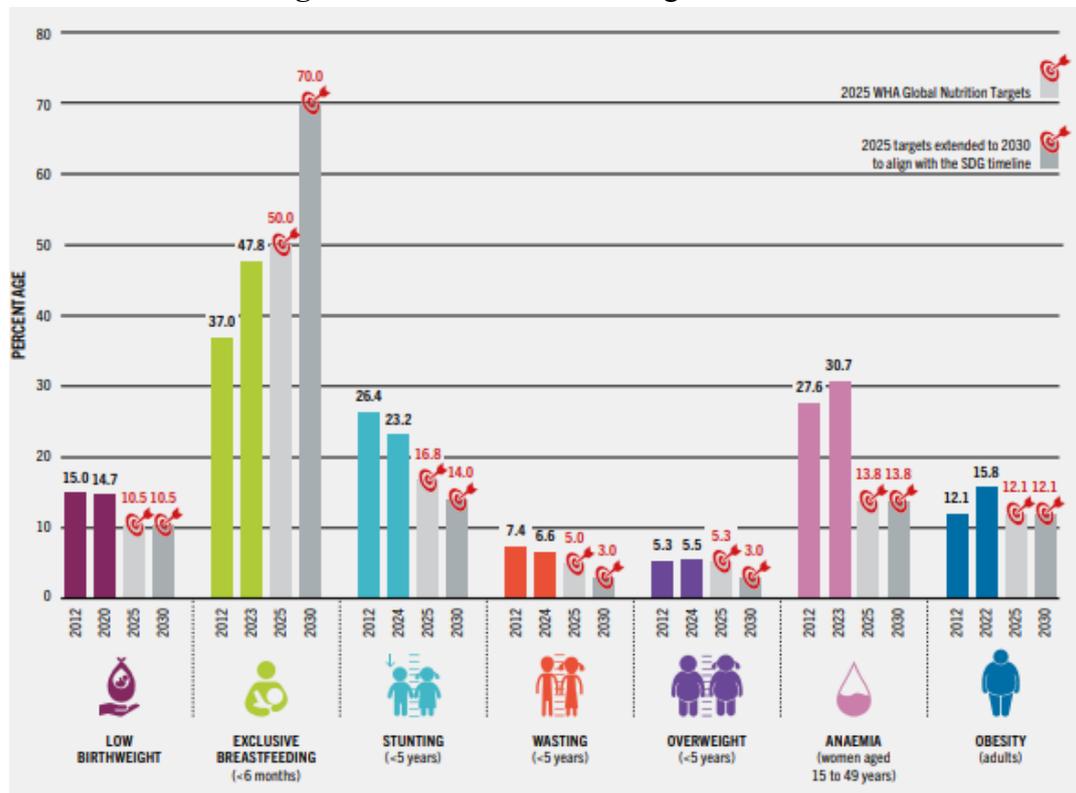
Oceania saw an increase from 7.8 million people in 2019 to 10 million people in 2021, then a decline to 9 million people by 2023 and no change in 2024. The uneven recovery is most pronounced across groups. Countries by income level The recovery path has been slower in low-income countries, which have seen a steady increase in the number of people unable to afford a healthy diet since 2017 and in 2024, a healthy diet is out of reach for 544.7 million people in low-income countries, equivalent to 72 percent of the population.¹⁰

3) Achieving global nutrition targets:

The world has made progress towards reducing child stunting since the baseline year of 2012. The prevalence declined from 26.4 percent in 2012 to 23.2 percent in 2024, with Asia

contributing most of the improvement. But the world is still off track to reach the 2030 target of 14 percent, and needs to accelerate progress.

Figure 04: Global nutrition targets for 2030



Source: The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2025, available at: <https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/920c98e0-8206-419e-9ca3-6af9e26e9eeb/content>

Global trends from baseline show up to the most recent estimate for seven nutritional indicators for global purposes. Among the indicators of child nutritional status, only child stunting saw a significant change from the baseline year, declining from 26.4 percent in 2012 to 23.2 percent in 2024. Other indicators of nutritional status in children – low birth weight, wasting and overweight – have seen no significant changes at the global level since baseline. Accelerated progress in all indicators of child nutritional status, including stunting, is needed to achieve the 2030 targets.

Regarding child overweight, the latest estimates show no significant change compared to the baseline. While this is sufficient to achieve the 2025 target of no increases, the 2030 target for child overweight calls for a reduction below 3 percent; Therefore, improvement must be achieved over the next five years to achieve the 2030 target.

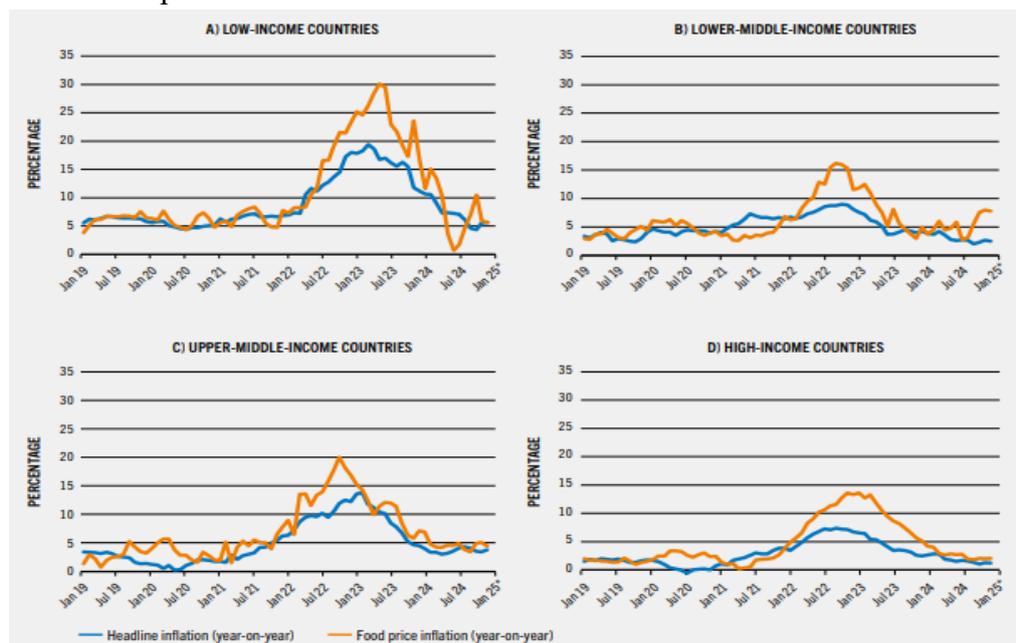
There has been a significant increase in the percentage of children who benefit from exclusive breastfeeding: from 37.0 percent in 2012 to 47.8 percent in 2023. The target for 2025 is to increase the percentage of infants of those who are exclusively breastfed to more than 50 percent. Although the 2025 target of 50 percent could be reached by the end of this year and

progress should be celebrated, it is worth noting that the 2025 target 70 percent by 2030 requires accelerating progress.¹¹

4) Food price inflation:

Global food inflation has significantly outpaced overall inflation since 2020, reflecting extreme volatility and ongoing pressures in agricultural and food markets.

Figure 05: Food price inflation index for low-income countries 2019-2024



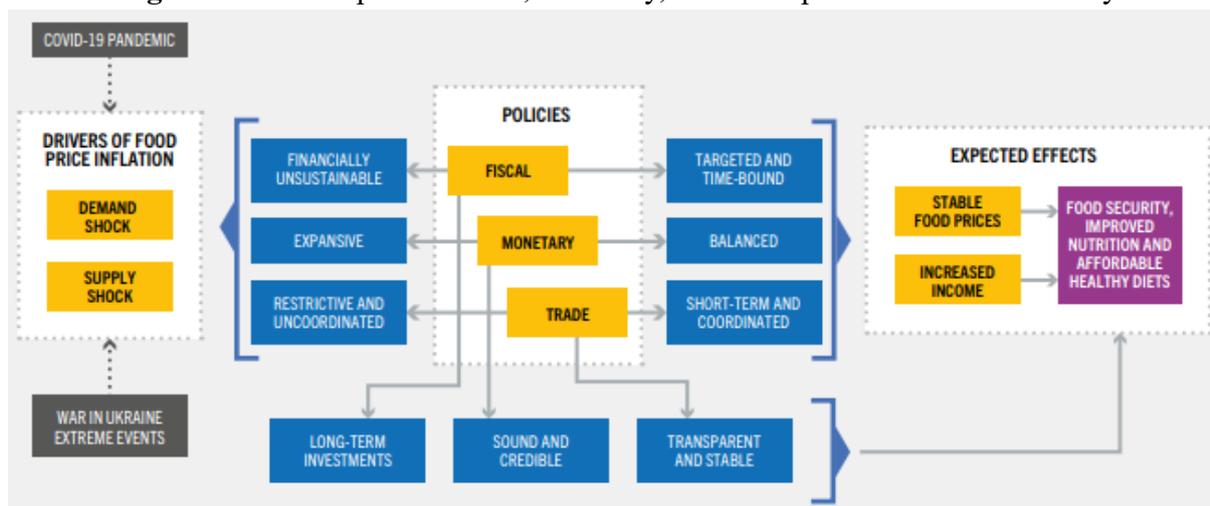
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Food price inflation has been particularly severe in low-income countries, and most households, even those whose livelihoods depend on agriculture, depend on markets for their food supplies. On healthy dietary patterns and consumption. Smallholder farmers and agricultural workers are often net buyers of food, so rising food prices usually outweigh any income gains they receive from selling their produce. As a result, high food prices not only strain household budgets, but also pose a challenge to rural livelihoods, driving progress in reducing poverty and enhancing food security and nutrition. Low-income countries have seen more The longest wave of rises in food price inflation, which recorded its highest levels in the period between mid-2022 and mid-2023, when food inflation rates rose to 30 percent. During this period, overall inflation rose sharply but remained much lower than food inflation, indicating that food prices were the main driver behind the increase in the cost of living. Even as inflationary pressures begin to ease in 2024, this large and persistent disparity highlights the challenges faced by households in low-income countries, which continue to struggle to afford food.

5) Financial, monetary and trade policies and their repercussions on food security and nutrition:

Countries follow different paths in how their food security outcomes are affected by food price inflation. Although countries were exposed to similar global pressures on food prices in the period between 2015 and 2023, they showed a noticeable difference in the rates of food price inflation.

Figure 06: The impact of fiscal, monetary, and trade policies on food security



Source: The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2025, available at: <https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/920c98e0-8206-419e-9ca3-6af9e26e9eeb/content>

The figure above illustrates the complex interplay between global shocks and policy responses and their implications for food security and nutrition. Supply and demand shocks caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine, and other extreme weather events have emerged as major drivers of global food price inflation. In response, it implemented fiscal, monetary and trade policies, albeit with divergent approaches. On the one hand, excessive fiscal spending and expansionary monetary policies exacerbated inflationary pressures. On the other hand, the same policies, when well designed, that is, when they are well targeted, time-bound, balanced and coordinated, can keep inflation at the desired level. Policies are the main tools for influencing outcomes. Therefore, policymakers should closely monitor their impacts, consider and address trade-offs, and adapt them as conditions evolve to ensure they support.¹²

What does it take to achieve global food security?

In order to provide a basic social safety net that covers 25% of the daily caloric needs of those suffering from severe food insecurity, the World Food Security Outlook estimates annual global financing needs at \$90 billion between now and 2030, based on projections to 2027-2029. This assumes that there will be no significant changes beyond these expectations. But in scenarios of high inflation, low economic growth, and high commodity prices, these needs could rise significantly, potentially as much as 1.3 times current estimates. This would raise the annual financial requirement to about \$120 billion. In addition, it is estimated that the cost of addressing malnutrition among women and children exceeds \$11 billion annually, while



transforming the global food system may require between \$300 and \$400 billion annually. Combined, these expenditures could total \$500 billion annually, which is necessary to address food and nutrition security around the world. Although this number is large, it represents only about 0.5% of the global gross domestic product. It is important to note that this estimate is likely conservative, as it does not take into account full caloric requirements or adequate nutrition, nor does it reflect the long-term effects of current malnutrition. Moreover, the burden of these costs is disproportionately heavy on low-income countries, with the financing required instead equivalent to about 95% of their GDP, highlighting the need for shared global responsibility in addressing these challenges.

Achieving global food security requires a radical transformation of agricultural and food systems to ensure the availability, accessibility, stability and safety of food for all populations. This includes investing about \$500 billion annually, increasing agricultural productivity, enhancing environmental sustainability, and addressing conflicts and poverty that hinder equitable distribution.

The basic requirements are:¹³

- Enhancing agricultural productivity and sustainability: supporting small farmers, adopting climate-smart agriculture techniques, reducing food waste, and diversifying food sources to ensure the ability to withstand climate change.
- Improving economic and physical access: Ensuring people are able to purchase food (economic access) and provide transportation and marketing infrastructure (physical access), which requires reforming trade policies and reducing market restrictions.
- Finance and investment: Providing huge investments estimated at about \$300-400 billion annually to transform food systems, in addition to \$120 billion to address malnutrition, with a focus on supporting low-income countries.
- Stabilization and risk management: Establish social safety nets, and enhance capacity to manage price shocks and crises (such as conflicts and pandemics) to ensure continued supplies.
- Global policy reform: strengthening international cooperation, developing legislation that supports the right to food, and enhancing the efficiency of local and international food markets.

Conclusion :

The issue of food security is an issue that concerns any country in the world, as food security is not limited to monitoring the amount of food that an individual receives, or the number of calories, but it is also related to the quality of food available. Peoples who have certain quantities of food available and who are provided with a sufficient amount of calories are not necessarily food secure. It is also worth noting that food security differs from many of the concepts related to it, such as the right to food. Food security is one of the state's basic goals and a dimension of national security that the government can establish and work to achieve, while the right to food is a human right.

Achieving food security depends on the extent of the ruling elites' awareness of the importance of the latter, and the extent to which they harness the mechanisms and means to achieve this, in addition to the effectiveness of the plans and strategies prepared to achieve and maintain it as a dimension of human security



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