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Food Security Assessment, 2005

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Abstract

In 2005, 777 million people were food insecure in 70 lower income countries. For the 70 countries, on average, there has been a slight (7 percent) decline in the number of hungry people from 688 million in 1992-94 to 639 million in 2002-04. The largest decrease occurred in North Africa. Both Asia and the Commonwealth of Independent States experienced a 30-percent drop in the number of hungry people. The number of hungry people in Latin America and the Caribbean has varied slightly over time, but there has been no discernible trend across the region as a whole. Despite strong growth in food production, Sub-Saharan Africa is the only region where the number of hungry people has risen—over 19 percent—during the last decade. In 2002-04, more than half of the region's population—roughly 350 million—were hungry. Between the 2002-04 base period and 2015—the World Food Summit target date for reducing the number of the world's undernourished people by half—results indicate a 10-percent increase in the distribution gap (the amount of food needed to raise consumption levels to nutritional requirements) and a 16-percent jump in the number of hungry people.

Keywords: food security, food aid, production, imports, Sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Commonwealth of Independent States

Preface

This report continues the series of food assessments begun in the late 1970s. Global Food Assessments were done from 1990 to 1992, hence the GFA series. In 1993, the title was changed to Food Aid Needs Assessment to more accurately reflect the contents of the report, which focuses on selected developing countries with past or continuing food deficits. In 1997, we widened our analysis beyond the assessment of aggregate food availability to include more aspects of food security. We therefore changed the title to Food Security Assessment.

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Contents

List of Figures and Tablesiv		
Summaryv		
Food Security Review		
Making Strides in Achieving Food Security:		
The Cases of Ghana, Peru, and Vietnam		
Food Availability		
Peru28Food Availability29Food Access31Looking Ahead32		
Vietnam33Food Availability34Food Access36Looking Ahead37		
Conclusions		
References		
Annendix 41		

In previous issues, data on the countries/regions reported on here were available in printed format. With this issue, please see http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/GFA17/ for data and charts in six Microsoft Excel spreadsheets.

List of Figures and Tables

Figu	ıres
------	------

1.	Growth in calorie consumption between 1990 and 20023
2.	Daily per capita calorie consumption in 2002
3.	Number of hungry people: Change during the last decade9
4.	Number of hungry people: Present versus future
A-1.	Cassava and corn yields have increased in Ghana
A-2.	Daily per capita calorie consumption in Ghana
A-3.	Daily per capita calorie consumption in Peru
A-4.	Peru's merchandise imports and exports $\dots \dots 30$
A-5.	Daily per capita calorie consumption in Vietnam $\ldots33$
A-6.	Vietnam's food imports
Table	es
1.	Food availability and food gaps for 70 countries
2.	Food availability and food gaps for North Africa
3.	Food availability and food gaps for Sub-Saharan Africa
4.	Food availability and food gaps for Asia20
5.	Food availability and food gaps for Latin America and the Caribbean
6.	Food availability and food gaps for Commonwealth
	of Independent States
A-1.	Indicators for case study countries in 2004
Appendix tables	
1.	List of countries and their food gaps in 2005
2.	List of countries and their food gaps in 2015
3.	Country indicators