

- 1 The undernourishment estimates referred to in this discussion are calculated using the standard FAO methodology, modified when necessary to take account of incomplete data on production and trade. See FAO. 2008. *The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2008. High food prices and food security – threats and opportunities*. Rome, p. 7.
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## NOTES for Annex table

- World Food Summit goal: halve, between 1990–92 and 2015, the number of undernourished people.
- Millennium Development Goal 1, target 1C: halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger. Indicator 1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (undernourishment). The results are obtained following a harmonized methodology and are based on the latest globally available data averaged over three years. Some countries may have more recent data which, if used, could lead to different estimates of the prevalence of undernourishment and consequently of the progress achieved.
- Latest report period refers to 2006–08 estimates and baseline refers to 1990–92. For countries that did not exist in the baseline period, the 1990–92 proportion of undernourished is based on 1993–95 and the number of undernourished is based on their 1990–92 population and his proportion.
- The colour indicator shows the progress that is projected to be achieved by year 2015, if current trend continues:
  - Target already met or expected to be met by 2015
  - Progress insufficient to reach the target if prevailing trends persist
  - No progress, or deterioration
  - Country has a proportion of undernourishment below 5 percent

Countries revise their official statistics regularly for the past as well as the latest reported period. The same holds for population data of the United Nations. Whenever this happens, FAO revises its estimates of undernourishment accordingly. Therefore, users are advised to refer to changes in estimates over time only within the same *The State of Food Insecurity in the World* publication and refrain from comparing data published in editions for different years.

Country composition of the special groupings: least-developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing states:

- Includes: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Uganda, Vanuatu, Yemen and Zambia.

- Includes: Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Macedonia (The former Yugoslav Republic), Malawi, Mali, Republic of Moldova, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Paraguay, Rwanda, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
- Includes: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cape Verde, Comoros, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Fiji Islands, French Polynesia, Grenada, Guinea Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Kiribati, Maldives, Mauritius, Netherlands Antilles, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent/Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago and Vanuatu.

Developing countries for which there were insufficient data are not included in the table.

- In addition to the countries listed in the table, includes: Democratic Rep. of the Congo, Somalia, Cape Verde, Comoros, Djibouti, Guinea Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, and Seychelles.
- In addition to the countries listed in the table includes: Afghanistan and the Maldives.
- In addition to the countries listed in the table, includes: Myanmar, Brunei Darussalam and Timor-Leste.
- In addition to the countries listed in the table, includes: Iraq and Occupied Palestinian Territories.
- In addition to the countries listed in the table, includes: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Netherlands Antilles, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent/Grenadines.
- In addition to the countries listed in the table includes Belize.
- Includes: Fiji Islands, French Polynesia, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.

### KEY

- Proportion less than 5 percent of undernourished
- na Data not available
- ns Not statistically significant

### SOURCES

Total population: UN Population Prospects, 2008 revision.  
Undernourishment: FAO estimates.

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# The State of Food Insecurity in the World

## How does international price volatility affect domestic economies and food security?

*The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2011* highlights the differential impacts that the world food crisis of 2006-08 had on different countries, with the poorest being most affected. While some large countries were able to deal with the worst of the crisis, people in many small import-dependent countries experienced large price increases that, even when only temporary, can have permanent effects on their future earnings capacity and ability to escape poverty.

This year's report focuses on the costs of food price volatility, as well as the dangers and opportunities presented by high food prices. Climate change and an increased frequency of weather shocks, increased linkages between energy and agricultural markets due to growing demand for biofuels, and increased financialization of food and agricultural commodities all suggest that price volatility is here to stay. The report describes the effects of price volatility on food security and presents policy options to reduce volatility in a cost-effective manner and to manage it when it cannot be avoided. It will be important to provide improved market information, create gender-sensitive safety nets that are designed in advance and can be implemented quickly in times of crisis, and invest in agriculture for the long-term to make it more productive and resilient to shocks.

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