

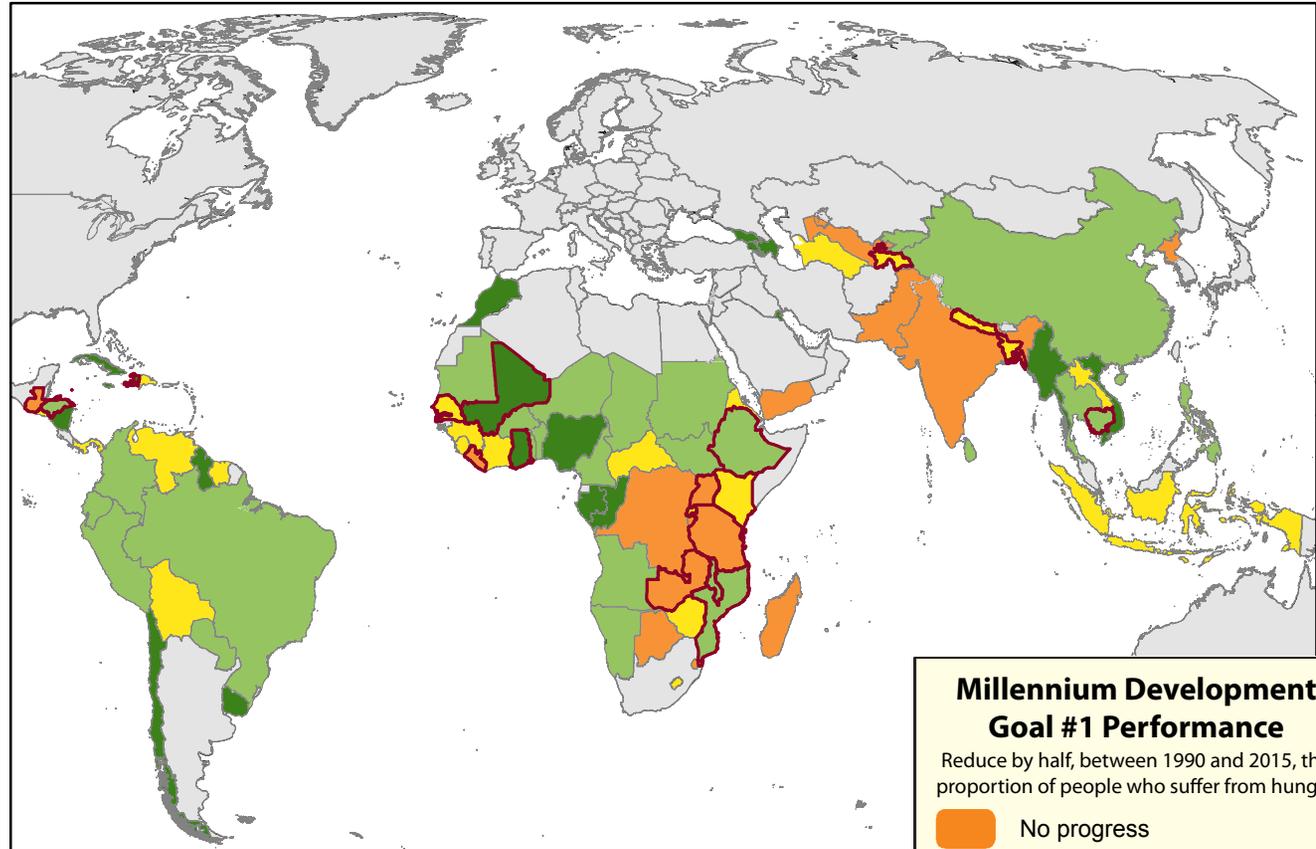
# World Food Day 2011

## The Price of Hunger

Twenty-six countries still have "alarming" or "extremely alarming" levels of hunger. High and volatile food prices put vulnerable people at risk of hunger and malnourishment. During the food price spike in 2008, for example, an estimated 44 million additional people became malnourished, representing a 5% increase in global malnutrition.

Long-term malnutrition increases illness and lowers productivity and school performance. Households also risk their future food security by selling off their seeds and livestock to generate income.

The United States spent more than \$1 billion in FY 2011 on sustainable food production and distribution and food-related humanitarian relief. Almost 80% of this amount was spent on Feed the Future focus countries.



**Millennium Development Goal #1 Performance**

Reduce by half, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

- No progress
- Insufficient progress
- On track
- Met goal
- Feed the Future focus country

**Global Hunger Index Scores\***

Alarming (20-29.9)				Extremely Alarming (< 30)	
Togo	20.1	India	23.7	Chad	30.6
Lao PDR	20.2	Zambia	24	Eritrea	33.9
Tanzania	20.5	Angola	24.2	Burundi	37.9
Pakistan	20.7	Bangladesh	24.5	Democratic Republic of Congo	39
Rwanda	21	Sierra Leone	25.2		
Liberia	21.5	Yemen	25.4		
Sudan	21.5	Comoros	26.2		
Djibouti	22.5	Central African Republic	27		
Madagascar	22.5	Timor-Leste	27.1		
Mozambique	22.7	Haiti	28.2		
Niger	23	Ethiopia	28.7		

\*International Food Policy Research Institute scores based on rates of undernourishment, underweight children age 5, and child mortality (2010). Data not available for Somalia, Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bhutan, Iraq, Oman, Papua New Guinea, and Qatar.

Based on latest available data on the prevalence of undernourishment (2005-07). Source: FAOSTAT ([www.fao.org/hunger](http://www.fao.org/hunger))