

Developed by Deep Knowledge Analytics, the new 'Global Food Security Q2 2022' report provides a comprehensive overview of the Food Security sector.

The review focuses on the key trends: root causes of food crises and overview of major aspects of food security such as food dependency, inflation, and policy developments. Further, the attention is drawn to the regional overview.

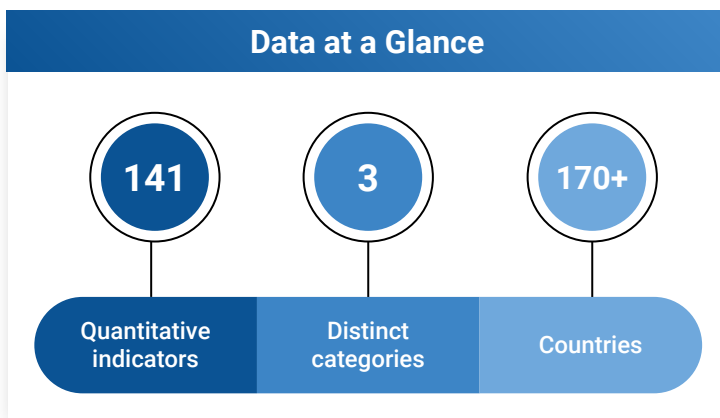
In the course of the study, the **Food Security Index (FSI)** was constructed considering the issues of access to food, crisis risks, and the resilience of economy across 171 countries. The index is a dynamic quantitative and qualitative benchmarking model constructed from 40 unique factors measuring the drivers of food security across both developing and developed countries. Essentially, the FSI concept envisages three dimensions: **Access to Food, Crisis Level, and Food System and Economy Resilience**.



dka.global/global-food-security-q2-2022

Food Security Index evaluates countries across the globe via three major dimensions: Access to Food, Crisis Level, and Food System and Economy Resilience.

Data at a Glance



6 regions

Have a risk profile that shows the level of the individual components of risk.

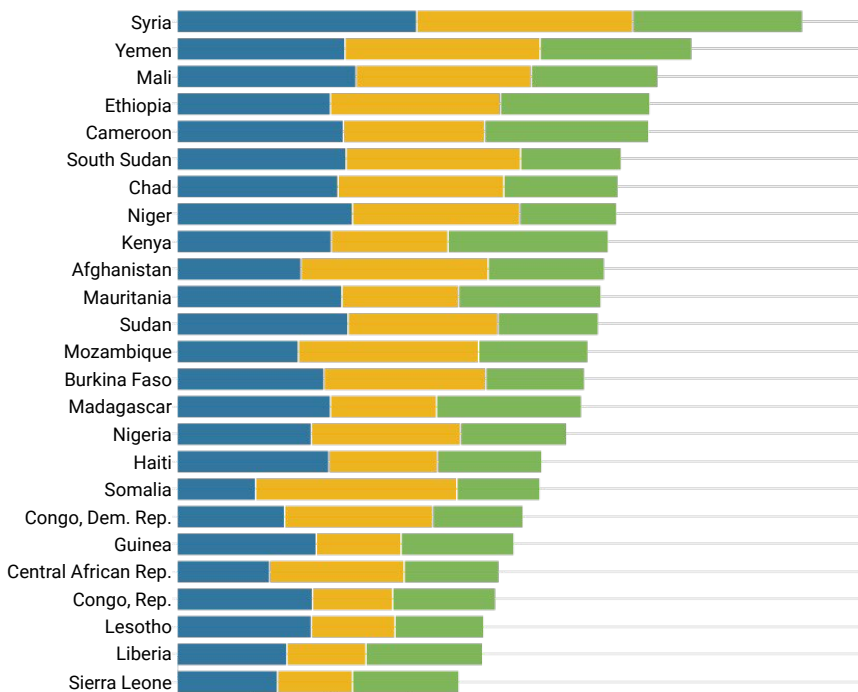
171 countries

Ranked in the research according to the likelihood of food crisis in the near future.

7,000 data points employed

Key takeaways and major points of policy development are defined in the framework of each dimension.

Top 25 Food Insecure Countries



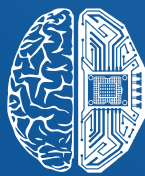
Access to Food Crisis Level Food System and Economy Resilience

Sub-Saharan and MENA region countries

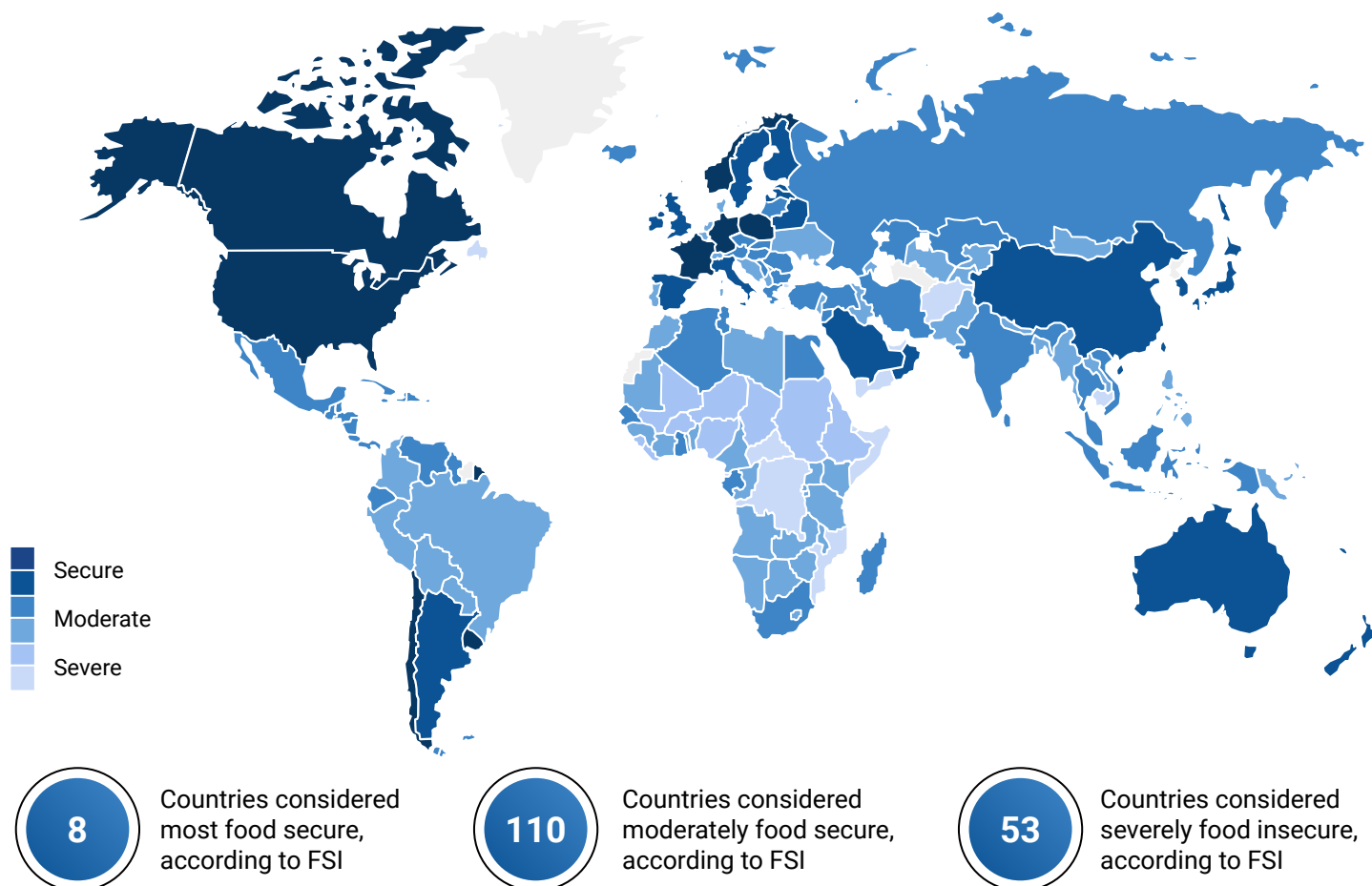
dominate the bottom of the Food Security Index

22 Countries

are considered 'high risk' and 'deteriorating'



Food Security Index by Overall Score



Key Findings and Projections

- Thus, developed food secure countries will not face hunger but will feel the deficit of certain food products and high inflation.
- Sub-Saharan and MENA region countries dominate the bottom of FSI, with Somalia scoring the lowest 2.97 points out of 10. The bottom top countries have not demonstrated the capacity to build food security through national policies and are affected by conflicts, severe weather conditions such as consecutive seasons of drought/below average rains, and economic shocks.
- The role of technology in achieving global food security becomes more important than ever. Big Data analytics, AI, real-time monitoring will be helpful to tackle food security issues by enabling companies to develop food management solutions to optimise manufacturing processes and supply chain operations.
- Having a food security strategy policy that would encounter issues of domestic food insecurity to date must be considered by governments across the world during times of uncertainty and global crises.

About Deep Knowledge Analytics

