

## Highlights

### **Global food security index 2015**

**An annual measure of the  
state of global food security**

***The Economist Intelligence Unit and DuPont, 2015***

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Link: <http://foodsecurityindex.eiu.com/Home/DownloadResource?fileName=EIU%20Global%20Food%20Security%20Index%20-%202015%20Findings%20%26%20Methodology.pdf>

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*The Global Food Security Index 2015: An annual measure of the state of global food security is the fourth edition of an Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) study, commissioned by DuPont. This report discusses the key findings from the research and the benchmarking index. It also includes a special report on innovation—an important topic for food security.*

**Key points:**

Global food security has made a rapid improvement over the past year. Global food security has made a rapid improvement over the past year. 805 million people were estimated to be chronically undernourished in 2012-14, down by 4.4% from 842 million in 2011-13. Of these 805 million, around 791 million live in developing countries, despite marked food security improvements in emerging markets and low-income countries over the past decades.

The 2015 Global Food Security Index (GFSI) displays these developments, revealing improvements in every region except Europe. Low-income and lower-middle-income countries around the world have led the way, recording the greatest overall increases in their scores and narrowing the gap between the most food-secure and least food-secure countries.

***Global food security improves as the gap between the most and least food-secure countries narrows***

Food security challenges for developed and developing countries differ considerably. Investment in infrastructure and food systems in low-income and lower-middle income countries is the key to narrowing the gap. Developing countries often lack basic infrastructure, including storage, road and port facilities, while smaller incomes inhibit access to and affordability of nutritious food. Political risk and corruption frequently compound structural difficulties in these countries. Lower economic growth rates in rich-world countries than in emerging markets have eroded affordability and have created challenges in adapting to urbanisation.

### **How can the index be used?**

The GFSI is an interactive, benchmarking model with a range of analytical tools intended to facilitate cross-country and cross-regional comparisons.

*Most important, the index is meant to spur dialogue about the drivers of food insecurity and to suggest areas in which policymakers and other stakeholders should focus their efforts in order to have the greatest impact.*

**Read the full report at the official website:**

<http://foodsecurityindex.eiu.com/Home/DownloadResource?fileName=EIU%20Global%20Food%20Security%20Index%20-%202015%20Findings%20%26%20Methodology.pdf>