проблема голода и недоедания в современном мире

World population 'to hit 9.7bn by 2050'

PA

Billions

*projection

- 0.6bn — 1700
- 0.8bn — 1750
- 1bn — 1800
- 1.2bn — 1850
- 1.6bn — 1900
- 2.5bn — 1950
- 6.1bn — 2000
- 7.5bn 2015 current population
- 9.7bn* — 2050
- 11.2bn* — 2100

Year
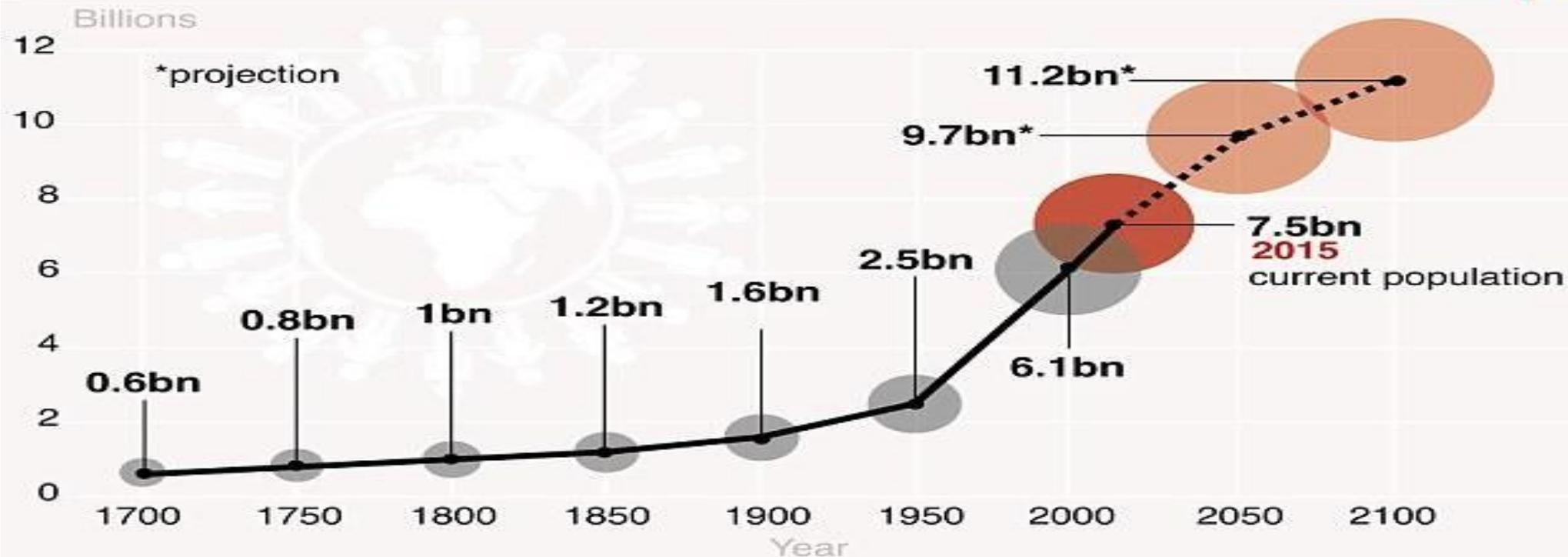
Rate of growth over centuries

- 19th: 60%
- 20th: 281%
- 21st: 84%*

Source: United Nations

Top three largest countries

2015
1 China
2 India
3 US

2050*
1 India
2 China
3 Nigeria

Естественный прирост населения стран мира в 2002 г.

Естественный прирост, чел./1000 жителей
- -7.1 - -0.1
- 0.1 - 6.7
- 6.7 - 10.8
- 10.8 - 16.1
- 16.1 - 21.1
- 21.1 - 27
- 27 - 38.8
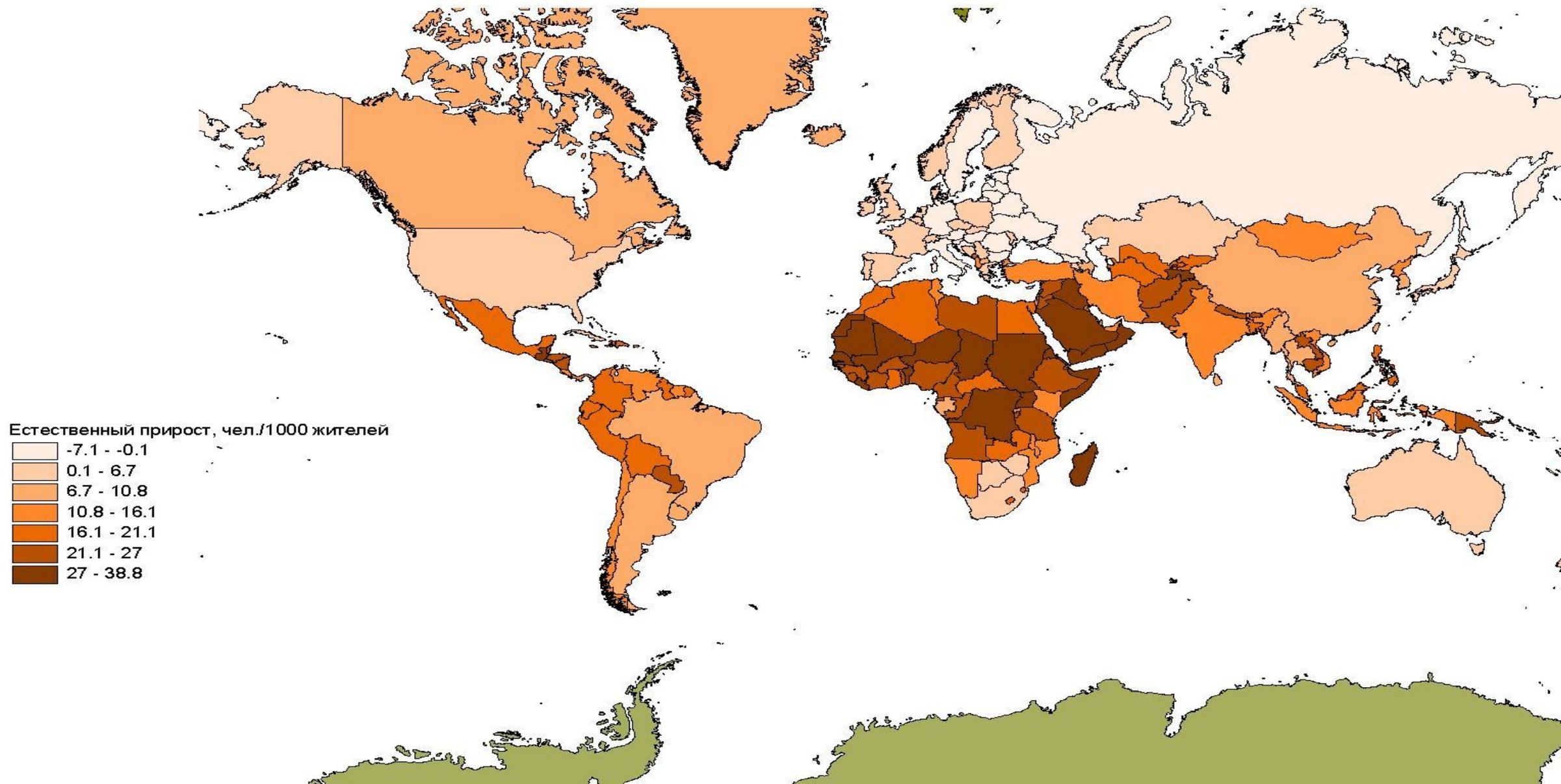
Таблица дневных норм калорий для человека.

Группы различные по интенсивности труда	Возраст	Мужчины				Женщины			
		Большие города	Небольшие города и села	Дополнительная физическая нагрузка		Большие города	Небольшие города и села	Дополнительная физическая нагрузка	
				большие города	небольшие города			большие города	небольшие города
Лица, работа которых не связана с затратами физического труда (работники умственного труда, служащие и т. п.)	18-40	2800	3000	3100	3300	2400	2600	2650	2850
	40-60	2600	2800	2800	3000	2200	2400	2350	2550
Работники механизированного труда и сферы обслуживания (телефонисты, продавцы и т. п.)	18-40	3000	3200	3300	3500	2550	2750	2800	3000
	40-60	2800	3000	3000	3200	2350	2550	2500	2700
Работники механизированного труда, труд которых связан со значительными физическими усилиями (станочники, текстильщики и т. п.)	18-40	3200	3400	3500	3700	2700	2900	2950	3150
	40-60	2900	3100	3100	3300	2500	2700	2650	2850
Работники частично механизированного труда (шахтеры, механизаторы, металлурги и т. п.)	18-40	3700	3900	4000	4200	3150	3350	3400	3600
	40-60	3400	3600	3600	3800	2900	3100	3050	3250
	60-70	2350	2500	2500	2650	2100	2200	2200	2500
Люди пожилого возраста	старше 70	2200				2000			

FAO **Hunger Map**
2015

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Millennium Development Goal 1
and World Food Summit
Hunger Targets

Produced by the FAO Statistics Division

For additional information:
http://www.fao.org/economic/ess

About 793 million people in the world still lack sufficient food for conducting an active and healthy life.

Yet progress has been made, even in the presence of significant population growth. Approximately 218 million fewer people suffer from undernourishment than 25 years ago and 169 million fewer than a decade ago.

The year 2015 marks the end of the monitoring period for the Millennium Development Goal targets. Seventy-three out of 129 developing countries – more than half the countries monitored – have reached the MDG 1C hunger target of halving the proportion of the chronically undernourished.

In developing regions the target was almost achieved, with the share of undernourished having decreased during the monitoring period from 23.3 to 12.9 percent.

Some regions, such as Latin America, the east and southeastern regions of Asia, the Caucasus and Central Asia, and the northern and western regions of Africa, have made fast progress. Progress was also recorded in southern Asia, Oceania, the Caribbean and southern and eastern Africa, but at too slow a pace to reach the MDG 1C target.

In many countries that have failed to reach the international hunger targets, natural and human-induced disasters or political instability have resulted in protracted crises, with increased vulnerability and food insecurity among large segments of the population.

ACHIEVEMENT OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL HUNGER TARGET
FROM 1990-92 TO 2014-16
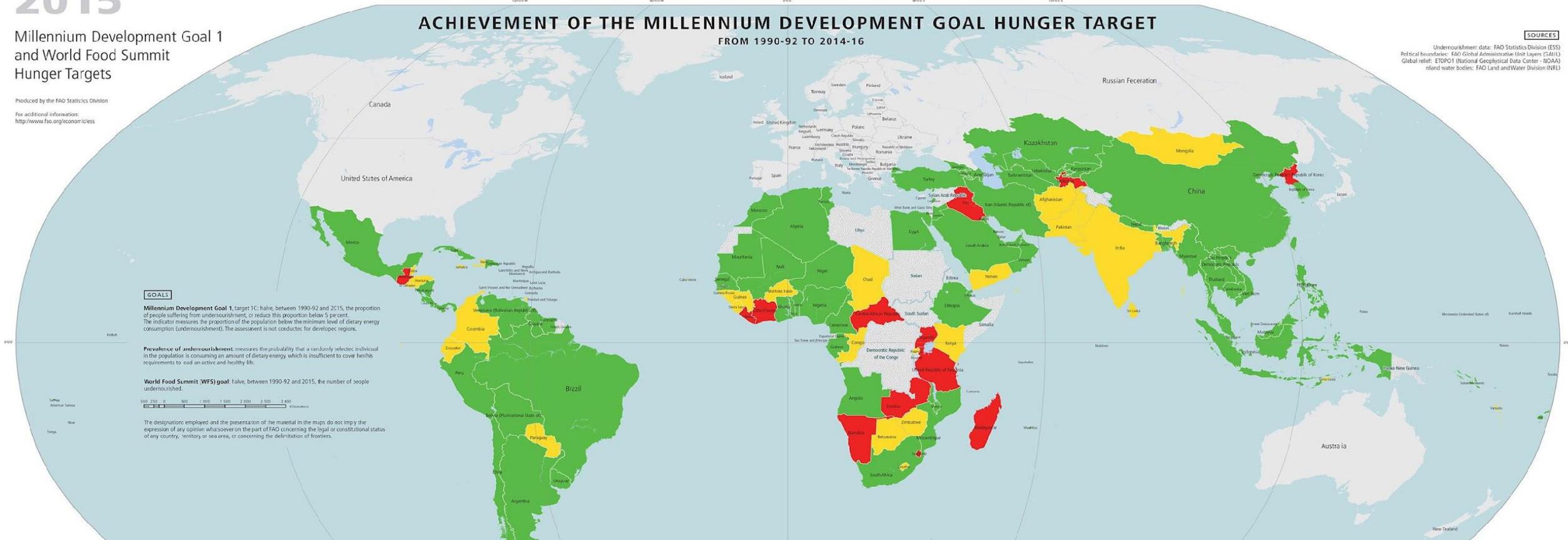
SOURCES

Undernourishment data: FAO Statistics Division (ESS)
Political boundaries: FAO Global Administrative Unit Layers (GAUL)
Global relief: ETOPO1 (National Geophysical Data Center - NOAA)
Inland water bodies: FAO Land and Water Division (NRL)

GOALS

Millennium Development Goal 1, target 1C: halve, between 1990-92 and 2015, the proportion of people suffering from undernourishment, or reduce this proportion below 5 per cent. The indicator measures the proportion of the population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption (undernourishment). The assessment is not conducted for developed regions.

Prevalence of undernourishment, measures the probability that a randomly selected individual in the population is consuming an amount of dietary energy which is insufficient to cover her/his requirements to lead an active and healthy life.

World Food Summit (WFS) goal: halve, between 1990-92 and 2015, the number of people undernourished.

500 250 0   500   1 000   1 500   2 000   2 500   3 400
Kilometers
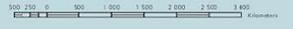
The designations employed and the presentation of the material in the maps do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory or sea area, or concerning the delimitation of frontiers.

LEGEND

- Target 1C achieved
- Target 1C not achieved, with slow progress
- Target 1C not achieved, with lack of progress or deterioration
- Missing or insufficient data
- Not assessed

PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT IN THE POPULATION
(PERCENT) IN 2014-16
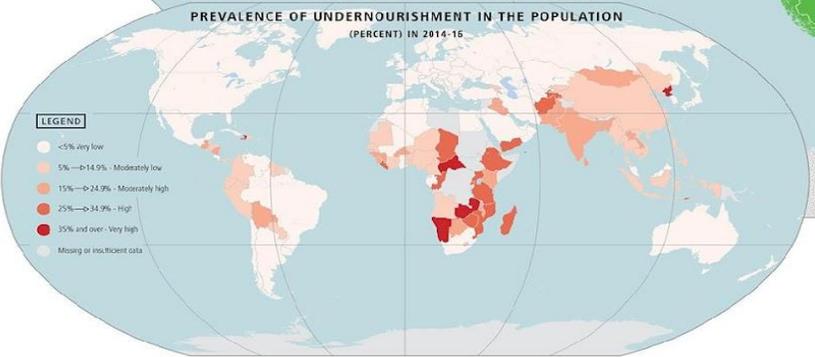
LEGEND

- <5% - Very low
- 5% - 14.9% - Moderately low
- 15% - 24.9% - Moderately high
- 25% - 34.9% - High
- 35% and over - Very high
- Missing or insufficient data

ACHIEVEMENT OF THE WORLD FOOD SUMMIT TARGET
FROM 1990-92 TO 2014-16

LEGEND

- Target achieved
- Target not achieved, with slow progress
- Target not achieved, with lack of progress or deterioration
- Missing or insufficient data
- Not assessed

NOTES

The latest global undernourishment estimates published in SOFI 2015 have been slightly revised due to a change in the underlying data of two countries. In particular:

1. New information on agricultural production in Senegal, provided by the Agence Nationale de Statistique et de la Démographie, has led to a revision of the national per capita availability of calories. Based on the updated data, new estimates of the Prevalence of Undernourishment and Number of Undernourished people for the periods from 2010-12 to 2014-16 were calculated.

2. Estimates on food losses at the retail level for Oman were modified, leading to a minor revision of the national per capita availability of calories. Based on the updated data, new estimates of the Prevalence of Undernourishment and the Number of Undernourished people were obtained for Oman.

As a result of these revisions, estimates for the relevant regional and global aggregates, as well as special country groups, have also been updated.

These revisions do not change the overall assessment of the state of global food insecurity described in SOFI 2015.

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