

Name _____

World Food Day **Answer Key** - Correction Marks

Hunger remains a significant problem **on** various regions of the world, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa and South **a**sia. In sub-Saharan Africa, factors such as political instability, armed conflicts, and weak governance have contributed to food **in**security. These issues disrupt agricultural activities, displace communities, and hinder access to resources, leading to chronic hunger and malnutrition. Climate change also poses a substantial threat to food production in this region, with **d**raughts, floods, and unpredictable weather patterns affecting crop yields and livestock.

In South Asia, population growth, high poverty rates, and inadequate access to education and healthcare are key drivers of hunger. **m**any people in this region rely on agriculture for their livelihoods, but outdated farming practices, limited access to modern technology, and land degradation have reduced agricultural productivity. Unequal distribution of resources and income exacerbates food insecurity, leaving vulnerable populations, such as women and children, at a higher risk of malnutrition. **A**ddressing hunger in these regions requires comprehensive strategies that encompass improved agricultural practices, enhanced access to education and healthcare, social safety nets, and climate resilience measures to ensure long-term food security and reduce the risk of hunger.

Complete Passage

Hunger remains a significant problem in various regions of the world, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. In sub-Saharan Africa, factors such as political instability, armed conflicts, and weak governance have contributed to food insecurity. These issues disrupt agricultural activities, displace communities, and hinder access to resources, leading to chronic hunger and malnutrition. Climate change also poses a substantial threat to food production in this region, with droughts, floods, and unpredictable weather patterns affecting crop yields and livestock.

In South Asia, population growth, high poverty rates, and inadequate access to education and healthcare are key drivers of hunger. Many people in this region rely on agriculture for their livelihoods, but outdated farming practices, limited access to modern technology, and land degradation have reduced agricultural productivity. Unequal distribution of resources and income exacerbates food insecurity, leaving vulnerable populations, such as women and children, at a higher risk of malnutrition. Addressing hunger in these regions requires comprehensive strategies that encompass improved agricultural practices, enhanced access to education and healthcare, social safety nets, and climate resilience measures to ensure long-term food security and reduce the risk of hunger.