

5 Question: Why is Singapore's food security potentially not sustainable?

6 Question: What has happened to Venezuela's food security?

1 Question: What has happened to food security over time?

2 Question: What does the global food security index include?

3 Question: How is this different to the global hunger index?

4 Question: How has food security changed in Singapore? Why?

7 Why has Venezuela's food security reduced so much?

8 What has Slovakia done to ensure its food security- why is this sustainable?

GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY INDEX- KEY FINDINGS

An overview of changes in the global food security index

Over the past five years, the relative cost of food has increased worldwide. While food prices have risen most sharply in countries experiencing conflict, there have been steady increases in prices of average basket of goods worldwide. Over the past five years the price for the average basket of goods has nearly tripled in Angola and Egypt.

The Global Food Security Index has created a country level food security measurement tool that addresses the issues of affordability, availability and quality and safety in 113 countries around the world.

Singapore claims the top spot for food security for the first time in 2018. GDP per capita has risen by nearly 30% since 2012, and the percentage of household

expenditure that is spent on food is the second lowest in the index. Singapore also has the lowest agricultural import tariffs of any country which helps to reduce food import costs

However, Singapore's food security score is the most susceptible to climate and natural resource risks. Singapore is reliant on food imports- they make up 90% of its food supply. This means that it is vulnerable to trade and supply chain disruptions, this can drive up food costs.

Venezuela has found itself in an economic crisis and the country's food security situation has become critical. Venezuela's food security score has declined more than any other country since 2012, demonstrating the significant impact that political and economic

insecurity has on a country's food security. During this period GDP per capita has fallen by nearly 30% during this period. The collapsing economy has had a significant impact on the health of Venezuela's population, with children especially affected.

Slovakia is now at the top of the natural resources and resilience category. This considers the sustainability of food security in countries. It has invested in an early warning system for climate risk and a water programme to mitigate against drought.

Key terms

Household expenditure

Agricultural import tariffs

Supply chain