

Increasing Hunger And Malnutrition In A Constrained Environmental Resources: What Is The Way Out?



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THE SCALE OF THE CURRENT global hunger and malnutrition crisis is enormous. World Food Programme estimates – from 79 of the countries where it works (and where data is available) – that more than 345 million people face high levels of food insecurity in 2023. That is more than double the number in 2020. In 2022 Global Hunger Index, Kenya ranks 94th out of the 121 countries with a score of 23.5, a level of hunger that is categorized as serious. Malnutrition remains unacceptably high, with 29 percent of children in rural areas and 20 percent of those living in cities stunted. Recognizing the multifaceted nature of food security and nutrition, an intervention option should be implemented together with the other intervention options, for larger impact on food security and nutrition.

Key words: Hunger; Malnutrition; Environmental resources; Global; Kenya

About Paul Eme

Paul Eme is currently a Project Officer for Food Standards Australia New Zealand for the next 12 months. Prior to taking this role, Paul was the Senior Adviser Research and Evaluation, Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI), New Zealand for 2 years. He was part of team that provided oversight and approval of all the social research with external respondents conducted by the different branches of MPI to minimize reputational risks, wasting people's time and MPI's resources, and protect data security or privacy risks due to a lack of consideration from data safety and access. He has also worked for New Zealand Food Safety for 13 months where he evaluated the systematic review submitted by food companies as part of dossier for a self-substantiated health claim of their food products. The evaluation includes assessing methodological quality and applicability of studies using quality appraisal tools; and making an overall decision on the consistency of association across all the high-quality studies based on strength of association, temporality and consistency of results. This workstream contributed to several objectives of the Fit for a Better World- accelerating New Zealand economic potential. Paul has a PhD in Public Health from Massey University, New Zealand. He has more than 40 publications to his credit and serves as a Reviewer for several international high-impact factor journals.