Name

Professor

Course

Date

Countries from the sub-Saharan Africa have the least reduction in extreme hunger, which represents 28%, while countries from Eastern Asia have the greatest reduction in extreme hunger by 94%. The countries do not have even progress in the reduction of extreme hunger because of various factors. Growth plays a very critical role in reducing hunger and poverty. The ability to access food depends on the strength in the growth of the economy. A country with a stable economy is more likely to reduce hunger when compared to countries with unstable economies. Economic growth is very vital as it leads to an increase in income to the people hence influencing the practice of reducing anger. Different countries have different production outcomes; countries that perform well in farming are more likely to fight hunger because the food will be plenty and cheap. Having high agricultural productivity helps farmers to increase their income. The population also determines how well a country fights extreme hunger.

The state of the economy primarily affects the results; hence, it is essential to address all possible economic challenges for positive progress. Addressing Economic growth results in the improvement of the standards of living, which means food production will be cheap and available to people. It is also vital to ensure that there are effective measures put in place to enhance high productivity in agriculture. Agriculture is the backbone of most of the countries, thus ensuring that there is high production in the agricultural docket is very significant in reducing extreme hunger. Improvement in agriculture results in increased incomes, which reduces poverty and hunger. It is also important to introduce expansive social protection schemes, for example, in cash transfers of households such as health insurance and food vouchers, which are vulnerable. Countries without access to regular social protection expose their citizens to a lot of risks, which contributes to poverty and hunger. It is estimated that in 2015, more than 150 million people across the world escaped extreme hunger through social protection. Social protection also helps to match the population with the available resources.

Works cited

*The millennium development goals report 2015*. UN, 2015.