

## Teaching Questions by Atlas Chapter

### **Chap 1: Introduction**

#### Comprehension:

1. How do catastrophic events change people's susceptibility to hunger?
2. How does women's access to education change the effect of poverty on hunger?
3. What is the difference between immediate, underlying, and ultimate causes of hunger?

#### Analysis:

1. Sometimes people in a certain area are hungry, despite there being enough food in their area to feed them. Who should be in charge of ensuring that the food is fairly distributed, so no one goes hungry?
2. What is the best, most efficient way to solve the hunger problem – starting at the national level, the household level, or the individual level?
3. Is it more important to address immediate, underlying, or ultimate causes first?

### **Chapter 2: Food Availability**

#### Comprehension:

1. Why do national production figures often underestimate noncommercial food production?
2. How many calories do nutritionists recommend people eat each day to lead healthy and active lives?
3. Does food availability in a country capture the distributional dimension of food consumption?

#### Analysis:

1. Is the FAO's prevalence of undernourishment, POU, a good indicator of hunger? Why or why not?
2. What are the main differences between the POU and the HVI?
3. Map 2.1 shows there are more than enough calories in certain countries, like the United States and Mexico, yet hunger still exists. Why is that the case?
4. How does the number of calories used for the appropriate daily amount of calories needed per person to lead a healthy, active lifestyle affect hunger statistics?

### **Chapter 3: Prevalence of Undernourishment (POU)**

#### Comprehension:

1. What are the 3 components of the POU?
2. How does the FAO take into account different caloric needs for people by age and sex?
3. Is undernourishment usually uniform within households? If not, who usually suffers more?
4. Where is hunger the greatest according to the POU?

Analysis:

1. How does the POU help us identify hunger that is not caused by national food shortages?
2. When countries experience food supply reductions, which social classes suffer the most and why?
3. What are the strengths and weaknesses of the POU?
4. Look at Map 3.4, which countries have changed the most in rates of undernourished people?

#### **Chapter 4: Micronutrient Malnutrition**

Comprehension:

1. What are the human health effects of Vitamin A deficiency?
2. How do many countries commonly address the problem of Vitamin A deficiency in their populations?
3. What are the health effects of Iodine deficiency?
4. What are the health effects of iron deficiency?
5. What is golden rice? What is the controversy that surrounds it?

Analysis:

1. What is the best way to ensure that people worldwide not only have enough food, but have the right kind of food?
2. Is it possible for households in countries to have sufficient calories but still be malnourished?
3. According to Map 4.1, where is Vitamin A deficiency most prevalent?
4. Looking at Map 4.3, where is the prevalence of anemia highest among children?

#### **Chapter 5: Malnutrition and Obesity**

Comprehension:

1. Where are obesity rates lowest?
2. Where are obesity rates highest?

Analysis:

1. According to Box 5.1, what does the nutrition transition refer to?
2. Look at Map 5.1. Where are the percentages of overweight children highest in the world? Why is this?
3. Look at Map 5.2. Where are the majority of obese adults in the world located? Why might these countries have such high obesity rates?
4. Why are obesity levels, especially in the USA, associated with low income and low educational levels?
5. How can fresh produce and whole grain products become cheaper, and low-fiber, high-fat processed foods, become more discouraged in American society?
6. Is the BMI (body mass index) a good indicator of malnutrition? Why or why not?

## **Chapter 6: Hunger and Growth Failure**

Comprehension:

1. What does growth failure mean? How is it measured?
2. Where are growth failure rates highest in the world?

Analysis:

1. Does resource abundance guarantee that a country's hunger vulnerability will be low?
2. Is growth failure a good indicator to reveal the presence of hunger in the world? Why or why not?
3. Where is child growth failure the most prevalent in the world?
4. According to Map 6.3, where in the world has the percentage of short stature children increased the most? The least?

## **Chapter 7: Household Poverty and Hunger**

Comprehension:

1. What does the term poverty rate refer to?
2. What is the significance of PPP (purchasing power parity)? Why is it used?
3. Why do some countries have low rates of growth failure but high poverty rates?
4. Why do national poverty lines differ around the world?
5. Can you imagine living on \$2/day?

Analysis:

1. What is the value of having 2 poverty lines: the population living on \$1.25/year and the population living on \$2.00/day?
2. Look at Figure 7.2 and Map 7.1. In what areas has extreme poverty improved the most? In what areas is it still a problem?
3. Look at Figure 7.2. Where has the share of population living on less than \$2.00 a day stayed relatively constant?

## **Chapter 8: The Hunger Vulnerability Index**

Comprehension:

1. What does the HVI measure? What are its components?
2. If a country has a high score for food availability, but has a large percent of the population earning less than \$2.00/day and a high rate of child growth failure, is it considered vulnerable to hunger?
3. Where does the HVI show hunger vulnerability to be greatest?

Analysis:

1. Using the HVI, discuss how countries with different conditions at each level of the HVI may be equally vulnerable to hunger?
2. How does changing the national poverty line from \$1.25/day to \$2.00/day change the poverty rate in a country?

3. Examine the hunger vulnerability diamond in Figure 8.2 and then describe the shape and size of the hunger problem in India, Brazil, and Tanzania.
4. Look at Box 8.2. Which indicator is the best for measuring hunger? Why?
5. What are the strengths and weaknesses of the HVI?
6. According to Map 8.1, where is hunger vulnerability extremely high in the world?

### **Chapter 9: Child Growth Failure in Uruguay**

Comprehension:

1. Why is mapping hunger at the subnational scale important?
2. Is Uruguay's primary-school food program reaching the children who need nutritional assistance?

Analysis:

1. According to Map 9.1, which departments in Uruguay suffer the highest percentage of short-stature children?
2. How is it possible that two regions of a country, such as Uruguay, can have a 6% difference in child growth failure rates?
3. Why is the rate of short-stature children in Montevideo, Uruguay, so high?
4. Why is the proportion of short-stature children higher in urban areas than in rural areas in Uruguay?

### **Chapter 10: Food Insecurity in the United States**

Comprehension:

1. Where are food insecurity rates highest in the United States? The lowest?
2. What is the difference between food-insecure with hunger, and food-insecure without hunger?
3. What is the USDA's food stamp program?

Analysis:

1. Look at Map 10.1. Which states have the highest levels of food-insecure households? Which have the lowest levels?
2. According to Map 10.2, have more states seen an increase or a decrease in hunger?
3. Why is there such a large range in poverty rates between different counties in various states, and between the different states in the United States?
4. Why do some impoverished counties have low rates of food stamp use?
5. What other food safety nets exist at the local, state, and national levels that help to reduce the hunger problem in the United States?

### **Chapter 11: Malnutrition in India and Mexico**

Comprehension:

1. Are rates of anemia higher among rural or urban Indian children?
2. Does the pattern of growth failure correlate with the rates of anemia in India?

3. What is the relationship between obesity and income level in Mexico?
4. What are the diseases that have increased in Mexico that are often caused by obesity?

Analysis:

1. Look at Maps 11.1 and 11.2. Which area of India has high rates of both anemia and short-stature children?
2. According to Map 11.3, in what part of Mexico are obesity rates highest?
3. What might explain the significant differences between child growth failure data in Kerala versus Uttar Pradesh?

Activity:

1. Do research on the public health policies in India and its individual states to explain the difference in child stature between Kerala and Uttar Pradesh.
2. Visit the Demographic and Health Surveys website ([www.measuredhs.com](http://www.measuredhs.com)) and open the most recent report on India. Read the chapter on nutrition to learn more about the causes of child growth failure in India.

## **Chapter 12: Population Growth**

Comprehension:

1. How did Thomas Malthus explain the hunger problem in his day?
2. Was Malthus correct in his predictions?

Analysis:

1. If population growth and food production do not explain hunger, then what are the sources of hunger?
2. Look at Figure 12.1. Where has food production per capita increased the most in the world?
3. Why do Malthus's views on the hunger problem persist despite their weaknesses?
4. According to Map 12.1, where is the annual population growth rate the highest? The lowest?
5. Looking at Figure 12.2, is there a relationship between population growth and hunger vulnerability?

## **Chapter 13: Arable Land per Capita**

Comprehension:

1. Is there a clear correlation between amount of arable land and rates of hunger vulnerability? What are the countries that prove or disprove this?
2. What other factors must be considered to address food insecurity?
3. Look at Box 13.1. What is the Landless Workers Movement of Brazil? What are its achievements and limitations regarding food security?
4. Have Zimbabwe's land reform policies led to higher food production?
5. How is it possible that some countries have experienced a growth in arable land between 1980 and 2005, even though the physical countries have stayed the same size?

Analysis:

1. According to Map 13.1, where are the rates of arable land per person the highest? The lowest?
2. Look at Figure 13.1. Is there a relationship between hunger vulnerability and arable land per capita?
3. How do high inequalities in landholding affect hunger rates in a country?
4. According to Box 13.2, what are the two factors that contribute to a situation where more land does not necessarily imply less hunger?
5. Look at Map 13.2. Where has the change in arable land per person increased the most and decreased the most between 1980 and 2005?
6. If a large share of a country's population relies on farming and livestock grazing for a livelihood, will their hunger vulnerability be more or less affected by a decline in land per capita than a country that does not rely so much on agriculture for livelihoods? Why or why not?

## **Chapter 14: Environmental Systems Health**

Comprehension:

1. What does environmental systems health mean?
2. Is there a relationship between the quality and amount of a country's natural resource stocks and its hunger vulnerability?

Analysis:

1. Look at Map 14.1. Which countries have high scores for environmental systems health, and which have low scores? What factors affect this score?
2. Regarding Figure 14.1, if there was a strong relationship between hunger vulnerability and environmental systems health, what would this graph look like?

## **Chapter 15: Human Resources: Literacy**

Comprehension:

1. What does the term "human resources" refer to?
2. Is there a relationship between hunger vulnerability and literacy rates? Where, and where not?

Analysis:

1. Looking at Map 15.1, where are literacy rates the highest in the world? Are these the countries that have the lowest hunger vulnerability?
2. According to Figure 15.1, what is the suggested relationship between hunger vulnerability and literacy? Why do you think this relationship exists?

## **Chapter 16: Built Resources: Roads**

Comprehension:

1. Is there a clear relationship between hunger and built resources? Why or why not?

Analysis:

1. What relationship might exist between built resources and hunger vulnerability in a country?
2. Looking at Figures 16.1 and 16.2, is there a correlation between hunger and built resources?

## **Chapter 17: Change in Resource Base**

Comprehension:

1. What is the definition of “resource base”? How does one measure a country’s resource base?
2. Why does Saudi Arabia show little correlation between a decreasing resource base and hunger vulnerability?
3. Which countries have the most rapidly declining resource base?

Analysis:

1. Looking at Map 17.1, which countries have the highest change in resource base as a percentage of national income? Why is this?
2. Look at Figure 17.1 and then discuss what message is conveyed in the sign and to whom is it directed?

## **Chapter 18: Climate Change**

Comprehension:

1. What is the main reason for the increase in the earth’s surface temperature over the past century?
2. How will climate change affect food production in different parts of the world?
3. Does the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) believe that climate change will increase or decrease the number of hungry people in the world? By how much?
4. What are some of the uncertainties and gaps in our knowledge regarding the effects of climate change on food production and hunger vulnerability?

Analysis:

1. Why will poor countries be affected the most, in terms of hunger vulnerability, by climate change?

## **Chapter 19: College and University Enrollment and Research and Development**

Comprehension:

1. Why are countries like India and China more likely to participate in and contribute to technology development than other countries in the global South?
2. What is the relationship between a country’s investment level and the productivity of the researchers of that country?

3. What is meant by the “digital divide”?

Analysis:

1. Looking at Map 19.1, which countries have the highest percentage of college-aged people enrolled? Which have the lowest? Why is this?
2. Why do many college graduates from developing countries move to developed countries to work?
3. Compare the maps of college enrollment and number of researchers (Maps 19.1 and 19.2)? What do you observe?
4. Looking at Map 19.3, why does it seem that the developed countries invest more of their GDP in research and development?
5. Why do the measures of technology and investment in research mimic the distribution of income globally?

## **Chapter 20: Agricultural Technology: Fertilizer**

Comprehension:

1. How does technology empower rural farmers?
2. What area of the world consumes less fertilizer per hectare than other regions of the world and has lower yields for cereal crops and lower returns to labor in farming? Why is this?
3. Why do some potentially useful technologies go unused?

Analysis:

1. According to Map 20.1, which countries have the highest use of fertilizer? The lowest?
2. Looking at Box 20.1, what achievement in the mid-1990s happened at the Africa Rice Center in Cotonou, Benin?
3. According to Box 20.1, what is the main reason many farmers cannot obtain the seeds and fertilizers that could increase rice production?
4. How can the distribution of technology in undeveloped countries be improved? If undeveloped countries had greater access to technology, would their hunger vulnerability rates decrease? Why or why not?

## **Chapter 21: Colonialism, Neocolonialism, and Hunger**

Comprehension:

1. What is colonialism?
2. What is the “culture system” that the Netherlands instituted in Southeast Asia?
3. How were the rural economies of West Africa restructured to serve the interests of French colonialism?
4. What was the main motive of the transportation infrastructure that was built in the African colonies?

Analysis:

1. Look at Map 21.1. What continent appears to be most affected by 20<sup>th</sup> century colonialism?
2. Look at Figure 21.1. What motives did Portugal have to gain colonies in Africa? What message does the map title convey? To whom is this message aimed?
3. How did colonialism make households poorer?
4. Why do many former colonies have weak economic systems that are vulnerable to instabilities and crises?
5. Why do critics of the World Bank and IMF label their interventions in the former colonies as “neocolonial?”
6. Look at Table 21.1. What percentage of countries receiving French or British aid are former French or British colonies?

## **Chapter 22: Debt, International Power Relations, and Hunger**

Comprehension:

1. What were the reasons for the debt crisis that affected so many countries in the late-20<sup>th</sup> century?
2. When the World Bank and IMF were created, what were their main responsibilities?
3. What sort of policies did the World Bank impose on developing countries as a condition for receiving loans? What were these policies called?
4. Why did the World Bank and the IMF begin the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative? What did the HIPC Initiative do?

Analysis:

1. Look at Map 22.1. What countries have the most debt, as a percentage of their export earnings?
2. According to Figure 22.1, has the debt service decreased or increased as a share of export revenue for the debtor countries with the passing of the years?
3. According to Figure 22.2, is the debt service under the HIPC Initiative increasing or decreasing for Mozambique and Tanzania?

## **Chapter 23: Political Freedoms and Hunger Vulnerability**

Comprehension:

1. What does Amartya Sen argue is the relationship between famine prevention and the level of political rights and civil liberties in a country?
2. How does Freedom House define political rights and civil liberties?

Analysis:

1. Look at Figure 23.2 and Table 23.1. Is there a relationship between a country’s freedom rating and its hunger vulnerability score?
2. How do the authors explain the coexistence of political freedom and chronic hunger in countries like Mali?

## **Chapter 24: Income Inequality and Hunger**

Comprehension:

1. In this atlas, what does “poverty” refer to? What does “inequality” refer to?
2. What percentage of the country’s income does the poorest 10% of the population of the United States hold?
3. How does socioeconomic inequality influence hunger vulnerability?
4. In the poorest countries, does a slight increase in the income going to the poorest people influence hunger substantially?

Analysis:

1. According to Map 24.1, which countries have a more equal distribution of income? Which have a very unequal distribution of income?
2. Look at Box 24.1. What is the Lorenz curve? What does it measure?
3. Look at Figure 24.2. Is there a correlation between hunger vulnerability and income inequality in the world?
4. According to Figure 24.3, is there a correlation between hunger vulnerability and income inequality in the world’s less developed countries?

## **Chapter 25: Gender Inequality and Hunger Vulnerability**

Comprehension:

1. What does the Gender-related Development Index (GDI) measure? What are its three components?
2. Do women usually rank higher or lower than men in terms of income and education levels?
3. Why do women have shorter life expectancy rates in the poorest countries such as in Sub-Saharan Africa?
4. Where are the disparities in human development among men and women the highest?

Analysis:

1. According to Map 25.1, do men or women generally live longer lives? In what countries is this particularly true?
2. Look at Figure 25.1. Is there a correlation between gender inequality and hunger vulnerability?

## **Chapter 26: National Income per Capita and Hunger**

Comprehension:

1. What measure does the World Bank and other institutions generally use to classify the incomes of countries?
2. How does one calculate the GNI?
3. What are the problems with using GNI as an indicator of people’s prosperity?
4. What goods does the GNI not value?

5. Why do differences in the cost of living among countries present a problem for international comparisons of GNI? How can one address this problem?
6. What is purchasing power parity (PPP)?
7. What might growth in average incomes fail to address the hunger problem?

Analysis:

1. Look at Map 26.1. Which countries have the highest GNI? The lowest?
2. According to Figure 26.1, what is the relationship between GNI and hunger vulnerability?
3. Looking at Figure 26.3, as the average income increases, what happens to the share of the population living on less than \$2.00 a day?

## **Chapter 27: Extreme Poverty**

Comprehension:

1. People living on less than \$1.25 a day are considered to be in what kind of poverty?
2. Where have extreme poverty rates decreased recently? Where have they increased?
3. Which four countries account for about 60% of the world's extreme poverty?

Analysis:

1. According to Table 27.1, what countries have seen a reduction in the share and number of the population living on less than \$1.25 a day? Which have seen an increase?
2. Looking at Map 27.1, which countries have the highest percentage of their population living on less than \$1.25 a day?
3. According to Map 27.2, which countries have seen the highest change in poverty rates?

## **Chapter 28: Dependency Ratio**

Comprehension:

1. What does the dependency ratio measure?
2. How does the average number of children within a family affect the dependency ratio of that country?
3. Why do some families have so many children?
4. What are some of the positive and negative consequences of high dependency ratios?

Analysis:

1. Looking at Map 28.1, which countries have the highest dependency ratio?
2. According to Table 28.1, which countries have a higher portion of their population composed of children under 15 years old?
3. Is there a correlation between the dependency ratio and the hunger vulnerability of a country?

## **Chapter 29: Hunger Vulnerability and HIV/AIDS**

Comprehension:

1. In what region of the world was death from HIV/AIDS highest in 2007?
2. How does HIV/AIDS affect household food security?
3. How is the population pyramids for countries that are severely affected by HIV/AIDS different from the population pyramids of countries with lower HIV/AIDS rates?
4. What are some suggested solutions for reducing HIV/AIDS rates in developing countries?

Analysis:

1. In what part of the world is the HIV infection rate the highest among adults?
2. Look at Figure 29.2. What will be the effect of HIV/AIDS on the population structure of Botswana in 2020?

## **Chapter 30: Malaria**

Comprehension:

1. What is malaria? How many people die from it each year?
2. Why does malaria affect poor people more than rich people?
3. How has Vietnam successfully fought malaria?

Analysis:

1. According to Map 30.1, what countries are most affected by malaria?
2. How do diseases, like malaria, affect food security, especially of the poor?

## **Chapter 31: Health Expenditures per Capita**

Comprehension:

1. How does poor health negatively affect individual nutrition?
2. What does health expenditure per capita refer to?
3. What amount of money per capita does the United Nations Development Program consider necessary to provide basic health care in developing countries?
4. Does the pattern of health inequalities at the international scale repeat itself at the subnational scale? Explain.

Analysis:

1. Look at Map 31.1. What areas of the world have the lowest health expenditures per capita?
2. Look at Figure 31.1. Is there a correlation between high hunger vulnerability and poor health coverage?
3. What is the relationship between low health spending and hunger vulnerability?

## **Chapter 32: Unsafe Water, Poor Sanitation, and Hunger**

Comprehension:

1. What are some examples of water-borne diseases that afflict the poorest households in the developing world?
2. Who are the main victims of diarrhea?
3. What are some examples of improved sanitation facilities that has increased access to safe drinking water?
4. In what parts of the world do the majority of people who do not have adequate sanitation facilities live?
5. Are urban areas or rural areas more likely to have access to safe water?

Analysis:

1. Look at Map 32.1. Where in the world is unsafe water most prevalent?
2. How is it that some countries have enough money to provide their citizens with clean water, but that so many people do not have access to clean water?
3. How are politics and a lack of adequate sanitation facilities linked in Angola?
4. Look at Map 32.3. Why are some regions of Angola more affected by cholera than others?
5. Is there a relationship between the wealth of a region and the access to safe drinking water?
6. Read Box 32.1. Describe the controversy over water privatization in Bolivia?

## **Chapter 33: International Trade, Primary Products, and Hunger**

Comprehension:

1. Why are countries that depend on the export of primary products such as unprocessed minerals or agricultural goods disadvantaged?

Analysis:

1. What are the two differing opinions about international trade and its role in world hunger?
2. According to Map 33.1, which areas of the world have the highest percentage of primary products in merchandise exports?
3. Read Box 33.1. What is the potential of international trade to reduce hunger vulnerability? Why is this potential not always realized?
4. Look at Map 33.2. Is there a relationship between trade as a percentage of a GDP and the hunger vulnerability of a country?

## **Chapter 34: International Terms of Trade and Hunger**

Comprehension:

1. What is the terms-of-trade index?
2. How do persistent declines in terms of trade exacerbate poverty and hunger in low-income countries?

Analysis:

1. How do the prices of imported and exported goods affect hunger levels in a country that relies principally on trade in primary products?
2. Look at Map 34.1. Why is it that most developed economies have relatively stable terms of trade?
3. What is the relationship between hunger vulnerability scores and the terms of trade map (Map 34.1)?
4. Read Box 34.1. What happened to the world market price of cotton in the late 1990s and early 2000s? What countries were affected by this price drop? How did this decline in world cotton prices affect hunger vulnerability?

### **Chapter 35: Terms-of-Trade Shocks and Hunger**

Comprehension:

1. Why are terms-of-trade shocks especially harmful in countries that rely heavily on the export of a few primary products?
2. How can a terms-of-trade shock exacerbate food insecurity?
3. Is there a correlation between the countries that experience terms-of-trade shocks and those with higher rates of hunger?

Analysis:

1. Look at Map 35.1. Which countries have seen the steepest decline in terms of trade in recent years?
2. Read Box 35.1. What is “the coffee crisis?” What countries were affected the most? How were they affected?

### **Chapter 36: Food Trade**

Comprehension:

1. What does it mean if a country is a net food exporter or a net food importer?
2. Discuss whether a country’s status as a net importer or exporter of food has effect on its hunger vulnerability?
3. Are the majority of food exporters high or low-income countries?
4. Does an increase in food imports mean that country’s food security is threatened?
5. Does an increase in food exports mean that country’s food security is improving?

Analysis:

1. Look at Map 36.1. What countries of the world are large importers of cereals? Which are large exporters of cereals?
2. Read Box 36.1. How did the demand for biofuels in 2007 and 2008 affect food scarcity in the world?
3. Overall, can a correlation be drawn between patterns of cereals trade and hunger vulnerability?

## **Chapter 37: Food Price Shocks and Hunger**

### Comprehension:

1. How did growth in demand for US corn by ethanol producers affect corn exports?
2. Why do food price increases impose a greater burden on the poor than the affluent?
3. According to the authors, what are the interventions that are most likely to be successful to address the problems that accompany food price inflation?

### Analysis:

1. According to Map 37.1, what regions of the world have seen the highest food price inflation?
2. Look at Figure 37.1. How do the child growth failure rates of high-poverty countries that experienced a price shock compare to child growth failure rates of similarly poor countries that did not have a price shock?
3. Read Box 37.1. What have been the positive and negative consequences of food price controls?

## **Chapter 38: Development Aid, Food Aid, and Hunger Vulnerability**

### Comprehension:

1. What patterns can you detect in the geography of food aid?
2. How does the foreign policy of a poor country affect how much aid it receives?
3. Is there a relationship between the distribution of development assistance and hunger vulnerability?
4. How can development aid better improve food security?
5. What does the term “tied aid” mean? Give one example of “tied aid.”
6. Is buying food in the country that needs food assistance a good way to help local farmers in that country?
7. How does buying food grown in donor countries and shipping it to poor countries negatively affect the poor countries?
8. Is food aid a good solution to chronic hunger?
9. What are the three types of food aid?
10. Why does the amount of food aid that developing countries receive vary so much among these countries?

### Analysis:

1. According to Map 38.1, which countries receive the most aid per capita?
2. Looking to Box 38.1, do you think that giving cash-based food aid to developing countries is a good idea? Or do you think food aid should be in the form of food, not money?
3. Read Table 38.2. Which countries receive the most food aid in terms of tons of food received?
4. According to Map 38.3, which areas of the world receive the most food aid?

## **Chapter 39: War and Hunger**

Comprehension:

1. What is the relationship between armed conflicts and hunger?
2. How has food been used as a weapon?
3. What is the definition of a major armed conflict?

Analysis:

1. Do you agree with the statement: "Poverty fosters war, and war impoverishes?"
2. Looking at Map 39.1, what countries spend the highest share of their government budget on military spending? Is there a correlation between military spending and hunger vulnerability?
3. According to Map 39.3, in what regions of the world are more people affected by human-made disasters?
4. Looking at Map 39.4, where have major armed conflicts taken place in recent years?
5. What is a "hunger hotspot?"

## **Chapter 40: Natural Disasters**

Comprehension:

1. What are some examples of natural events that affect the homes, crops, and livelihoods of many people throughout the world?
2. What factors determine whether these natural events turn into disasters or not?
3. What happens to the prices of livestock and food crops when many people sell them during a disaster such as drought?
4. Why do natural disasters disproportionately hurt the poor?
5. Why is the response of a national government in times of a natural disaster especially important for the poor people of a country?

Analysis:

1. Looking at Map 40.1, in what countries are the numbers of people affected by natural disasters highest? Does there appear to be a correlation between this rate and hunger vulnerability?
2. According to Map 40.2, where in the world are the highest numbers of people affected by natural disasters?
3. According to Table 40.1, in what countries were the highest number of people affected by natural disasters between 2003 and 2006?

## **Chapter 41: Conclusion**

Comprehension:

1. According to the authors, what are the roots of hunger?
2. How can poor people avoid hunger and cope with disasters and market shocks?
3. What are the ways that Brazil, Uruguay, Mexico, and India fight poverty and hunger vulnerability? Are these methods successful?

4. What correlation is there between women's decision-making power and child malnutrition?
5. Is the World Food Summit number of hungry people in developing countries on track?
6. Has the proportion of the world's undernourished population increased or decreased?
7. According to the authors, poverty and hunger are intertwined. Explain this relationship.
8. Does the population of a country have a strong correlation with the hunger vulnerability of that country?
9. What do the authors argue that hunger is closely tied to?

Analysis:

1. What does Table 41.1 say about the change in the number of undernourished people in various parts of the world?
2. Compare Table 41.1 and 41.2. Why do the trends in hunger differ so much between these tables?
3. Why is it so difficult to locate and explain hunger in the world?
4. According to Map 41.1, where has the percentage change in number of undernourished people increased the most? Does this show a similar pattern with Map 41.2? Why or why not?
5. Looking at Table 41.3, what factors are strongly correlated with hunger vulnerability? Which are only weakly correlated?
6. In what ways does the HVI map (Map 8.1) differ from Maps 41.1 and 41.2?