By 2050, the world's population will reach 9 billion people, two-thirds of whom will live in cities, suggesting the need to increase global food production by over 50 percent. At the same time, the capacity of arable land will probably not increase by more than 12 percent. Furthermore, competition for land due to urbanization means a shrinking of agricultural land, especially in suburban areas.

Countries of the global South (Africa, South America, parts of Asia), where natural population growth is highest, are already paying the highest price for global warming. Yet, the responsibility lies primarily with the richest countries, whose greenhouse gas emissions consistently far exceed those produced by the global South. For example, North America along with Europe has emitted nearly 50% of all greenhouse gases currently in the atmosphere.

Droughts in Africa exacerbate hunger, which will deepen due to interruptions in the supply of wheat from Ukraine. It is precisely in the global South where rising temperatures are reaching levels that make farming impossible, and increasingly deadly. Therefore, we can already observe intensified migrations of people from places unsuitable for living, including to our country. This means that with the growing population in the global South, more and more people will be exposed to suffering caused by global warming, and more will seek refuge in countries still suitable for living, primarily in the global North.

The highest percentage of malnourished people was recorded in war-torn Somalia. The war has been ongoing since 1991 and has not yet ended. Thirty years of conflict have resulted in malnutrition affecting as much as 53% of Somalia's population. In the Central African Republic, it's 52%, the second-highest rate in the world. Madagascar is home to 29 million people, of whom 49% are malnourished.

Further positions in the hunger ranking were occupied by: Haiti (47%), North Korea (42%), Yemen (41%), Democratic Republic of the Congo (40%), Liberia (38%), Rwanda (36%), Lesotho (35%), Chad (33%), Mozambique (33%), Congo (32%), and Afghanistan (30%).

North Korea, as included in this list, very rarely appears in international organization rankings. This is a result of the isolation of this country, which makes obtaining accurate information very difficult. The context should be given to the provided information. In Poland and most of Europe, this indicator is around 3%.

The poorest countries in the world are those based on agriculture. A characteristic feature of the poorest countries in the world is their high dependence on agriculture. Thanks to increased productivity in agriculture, rapid economic growth is possible. The problem of high employment in agriculture also affects Poland. In the wealthiest EU countries, this indicator usually does not exceed 3%. According to World Bank data, as much as 9.15% of the workforce in our country was employed in agriculture.