



List of Example Global Challenge Paper Topics

1. The obesity rates in India have more than tripled in the last decade, with a significant rise linked to the expansion of big chain fast-food corporations.
2. In some rural communities in Mozambique, the lack of paved roads can increase the cost of transporting food by up to 50%, directly impacting food availability and affordability for families.
3. Over 2 million children in Yemen are acutely malnourished, and a child dies from hunger-related causes every 10 seconds.
4. Despite the Nile River's presence, Egypt is facing a severe water deficit, projected to lead to a 20% decrease in its agricultural production by 2030.
5. In Kenya, climate change has led to a 70% increase in the frequency of extreme droughts over the past two decades, threatening the livelihoods of 80% of its smallholder farmers.
6. Climate change is intensifying extreme weather events, which is affecting the agricultural productivity in Haiti.
7. Globally, 17% of all food on the planet is wasted, with a significant portion occurring in the post-harvest stage in developing countries like Vietnam.
8. Due to international trade restrictions and sanctions, the average price of essential food items in Cuba is more than double the regional average.
9. In Uganda, over 30% of livestock is lost annually to preventable infectious diseases, jeopardizing the livelihoods of millions of farming families.
10. In rural Afghanistan, a lack of agricultural education and resources contributes to a 40% lower crop yield compared to areas with access to modern farming techniques.
11. Over 65% of China's population now lives in urban areas, putting immense pressure on supply chains to provide sufficient and affordable food to its major cities.
12. In many parts of the world, including Brazil, indigenous communities are disproportionately affected by land dispossession, leading to a 50% higher rate of food insecurity among these populations.
13. Despite being one of the world's largest food producers, Argentina's complex export tariffs and government policies have led to a 15% increase in domestic food prices, making staple foods less accessible to its own citizens.
14. In Brazil, deforestation for cattle ranching accounts for approximately 80% of the country's greenhouse gas emissions, significantly impacting global climate change.
15. The outbreak of African Swine Fever in Vietnam in 2019 resulted in the elimination of over six million pigs, causing a national food crisis and severe economic losses for farmers.

16. Seventy percent of the population in Bangladesh is vulnerable to the effects of climate change, with rising sea levels threatening to submerge up to 17% of the country's land by 2050.
17. In South Sudan, ongoing civil conflict has displaced millions and led to a collapse in food production, with 7.2 million people facing severe food insecurity.
18. Due to the widespread adoption of Western diets, the United Arab Emirates has one of the highest rates of diabetes in the world, affecting nearly one in five adults.
19. The Philippines, a nation heavily reliant on fish for its diet, has seen a 90% decline in its coral reefs, severely impacting fish populations and threatening the primary food source for coastal communities.
20. Despite receiving billions of dollars in foreign aid, a significant portion of aid in some countries never reaches the intended recipients, with less than 20% of funds directly benefiting small-scale farmers in some cases.
21. In many parts of India, a significant number of female farmers have no legal ownership of their land, preventing them from accessing loans and other resources that could increase their agricultural productivity.
22. In Kenya, only 30% of rural roads are paved, making it difficult for farmers to transport their produce to market, leading to an estimated 40% post-harvest loss.
23. For many years, the European Union's agricultural subsidies have made it difficult for smallholder farmers in developing countries to compete in the global market, with local farmers selling their produce for a fraction of the cost.
24. In Guatemala, more than 46% of children under the age of five suffer from chronic malnutrition, one of the highest rates in the world, with lasting effects on their physical and cognitive development.
25. The monocropping of palm oil in Malaysia has led to widespread deforestation and a loss of biodiversity, making the country's agricultural system more vulnerable to pests and diseases.
26. In rural areas of Pakistan, over 80% of the population lacks access to safe drinking water, leading to a high prevalence of waterborne diseases that directly impact health and nutrition.
27. In rural Bangladesh, a lack of access to cold storage facilities results in up to 40% of fresh produce spoiling before it can reach urban markets, leading to significant economic losses for farmers and increased food prices for consumers.
28. Despite being a major producer of cereals, Ethiopia faces chronic food shortages, with over 20 million people requiring humanitarian food assistance due to a combination of political instability and climate-related crop failures.
29. In Somalia, severe and prolonged droughts, intensified by climate change, have led to a 60% reduction in livestock, a primary source of food and income for nomadic communities.
30. A significant portion of food aid in North Korea, which is largely dependent on international assistance, is diverted from its intended recipients and used to support the military, contributing to a high rate of malnutrition among the general population.