The question of the right to food and universal access to adequate nutrition

Malnourishment of the human body is caused by the lack of nutrient intake that an individual receives, either due to absent food intake or environmental implications. This question takes into consideration the causes or obstacles that refrain the full global from having access to food and obtaining adequate nutrition and nourishment.

Factors to consider:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Basic Standard of Nourishment</th>
<th>This factor may differ in terms of what the definition of ‘nourished’ is in scientific or social perspective. Understanding this will aid in identifying and analysing the severities of the hunger crises faced in many nations worldwide.</th>
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<td>UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights: The right to food (1948)</td>
<td>Investigate what it means to have the right to food and what “universal access to adequate nutrition is.” The Universal Declaration includes several clauses that require that the global population are entitled to adequate nutrition through food as to abide by the right of an adequate standard of living.</td>
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<td>Agriculture and Farming</td>
<td>Differences in the climate patterns of certain regions can determine its ability to farm adequate produce for the nation. A dry season could possibly withdraw many nutrients from the produce or could kill the produce altogether, thus leaving no access to food and prompting hunger. Additionally, a severely wet season could also kill the existing produce. Would imports be sufficient enough to feed the population?</td>
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<td>International Food Trade</td>
<td>A nation’s access to sufficient and nutrient-file food could be widely depending on the current trade system and its possible inequalities. With significant growth over the last few decades in trade, some nations may find that their lack of economic growth through trade has increased starvation and malnourishment rates in their population. This factor has prompted some to suggest the liberalization of trade to tackle world hunger.</td>
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<td>Advancements in Food Technology</td>
<td>With significant advancements in the food industry, science has aided in increasing the food supply significantly. Researchers state that there is enough food in the world to feed everyone. However, why is it that people are still malnourished and have no</td>
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Consequences of the Issue

The consequences of hunger relate not only to individual factors, but additionally to social, environmental and economic factors. The FOA has estimated that approximately 10.7% of the world population suffer from chronic undernourishment. Chronic hunger takes significant implications on the individual performance and health of an individual which in turn, takes an affect on society as a whole. For malnourished children, a lack of necessary vitamins and minerals prohibit the child from reaching developmental milestones. This affects their ability to comprehend and learn, which sets up negative factors of the future in the youth.

Hunger may also cause diseases that may lead to death, where approximately 9 million people die from hunger and hunger-related diseases annually. Environmentally and socially, this encourages the spreading of diseases within a society, thus placing many at risk. Economically, many individuals will be unable to work while malnourished, thus resulting in decreased output which stumps economic growth.

Potential Solutions/Guiding Questions

1. What is the basic standard of nourishment?
2. Does nourishment relate purely to the individuals access to food?
   a. Could it also relate to medical and environmental factors?
3. Would the liberalization of free trade aid in tackling world hunger?
4. How may the agricultural and environmental factors relate to nutrition?
5. What is an individual's right to food?
6. How may access to food aid in increasing an individual's standard of living?
   a. What statistics can be found that support the negative correlation between lack of food and decreased standards of living?